W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

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Walk in.
Always Open.
People's Popular
Prescription Pharmacy
C. E. JONES,
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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893. No. 214

FALL OPENING

Mantles, Jackets AND Capes

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1893.

The public are invited to inspect our Stock.

THE WESTSIDE. J. Hutcheson & Co.

BEAR IN MIND

That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
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Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
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"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY

Is what you receive from us.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them; they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.

We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.

We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.

Boot and Shoe Department next door below.

35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Bowl of pipe with initials M. B. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Times office. s12-3t

Stock Sale
AT CITY MARKET,
BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
TO-MORROW, SEPT. 13th, 1893,
At 2 p. m.

We will offer for sale by auction one fine cestnut horse, 7 years old; one fine dark chesnut horse, 9 years old; one fine dark bay horse, 8 years old; one mare and colt; one piano box leather top buggy, one leather top phaeton; one 2-seated carriage, canopy top; two setts single harness, whips, rugs, etc.
Further entries solicited.
Terms cash. W. FURNIVAL.
1t Auctioneer.

IN RIO BAY.

The Insurgent Navy Cannot Escape From the Place.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 12.—Brazil's naval rebels are having a hard time of it. Hemmed in within the bay of Rio they fear to run the gauntlet of forts and torpedoes at the entrance if they put out to sea, and an attempt to land has been repulsed with considerable loss of life. The Brazilian minister received a telegram yesterday saying that the rebel squadrons had fired upon Nictherey, a suburban town near the entrance to the harbor of Rio. The insurgents then tried to effect a landing of some of their men from small boats, but they were repulsed by the police, reinforced by some troops with Krupp guns. Fifty of the rebels were killed and 30 more wounded. The government losses in the encounter are not reported. The land forces and the garrisons in the forts remain loyal to President Peixoto. Rio and Nictherey have been declared in a state of siege for the last ten days, and this condition may be extended to any part of Brazil, where it is deemed necessary. The rebel squadron shows no inclination to leave the bay. The situation is practically unchanged, and the Commercial Cable's dispatches are still prohibited. * The Brazilian gunboat Bahia has gone up to Paraguay river with orders that in case any ships at Mato Grosso join the revolt against Peixóto to engage with them.

SANGSTER'S CRIME.

Frenzied With Drink He Shoots Down an Unoffending Indian.

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell will arrive this afternoon.

Several seamen on the Royal Arthur were court martialled yesterday for desertion and sent down for 18 months.

At the ball given in the Hotel Vancouver last night to the officers of the navy the attendance was not representative of the city's best citizens, and on the whole was a failure.

Walter Sangster, a respectable young man, while in a drunken frenzy yesterday afternoon, shot Siwash Tom, killing him instantly. Sangster in his madness against the Chinese struck several of them, and on Tom approaching took him for one and shot him down. The affair took place just off Carroll street, and the crowd kept the murderer in view till Chief McLaren arrived on the scene and found him in a vacant stable on Hastings street. He had a revolver, which he pointed at the chief when he entered, but put it down on being told there were no Chinamen around. Coroner Pittendrigh held an inquest, when a verdict of murder against the prisoner was returned. Sangster's antecedents are not known.

Geary Act Practically Suspended.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—United States Attorney Garter has received instructions from the attorney-general of the United States practically amounting to the suspension of the Geary act. He has been instructed not to issue warrants for the arrest of Chinese, but where warrants are issued without his being privy to their issuance he is ordered to appear and prosecute them. He is also ordered to prosecute warrants when ordered to do so by the court, otherwise he is to take no notice of them. If a Chinaman be found guilty the attorney-general will follow the procedure of the New York court when the order for deportation against a defendant was entered and he was allowed to go free, pending deportation on the excuse of lack of funds.

General Dispatches.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Adolph Yvon, a distinguished French painter, is dead. He was born in 1847.

....American news.....

New York, Sept. 12.—The Wall street stock market opened irregular, changes, however, being slight. Sugar, Chicago gas, St. Paul and whiskey were lower, while Louisville & Nashville, New York, New England and Reading were higher.

DENVER IS ALONE

Among Hundreds of United States Boards of Trade.

HERS ONLY IS FOR SILVER PURCHASE

Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado Asks for a Fair Hearing.

Before the Assembled American Boards of Trade at New York—Bandits Rob a Lake Shore Train—They Get Thirty Thousand Dollars—Shoot the Engineer—Resistance Useless.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The convention called by the New York board of trade and transportation to consist of delegates from the various commercial boards throughout the country, convened to-day. Darwin R. James, president of the New York board of trade, presided. Mr. James in a brief address outlined the object of the gathering. Among other things he said that out of 300 replies received from boards of trade throughout the country, which had been invited to send delegates, only one favored continued purchase of silver. Denver was the only one favoring the continued purchase of silver, but this should not prevent free discussion. Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado, was prepared, he said, to speak for that section, and hoped he would be given a fair hearing.

Robbery of a Train.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 12.—An excited crowd greeted the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern passenger train, which was held up at Kessler, on its arrival here. The train was crowded with passengers, and all felt relieved when they landed at the station. Some passengers and trainmen gave graphic accounts of the robbery of the train by the bandits, and all agreed that the robbers were in such numbers that resistance would have been impossible. Express Messenger Helper was thrown down and stunned by the explosion which blew open the door of the express car. When he came to he found himself under the wreckage and the robbers holding pistols at his head.

Albion, Ind., Sept. 12.—The bandits who robbed the Lake Shore express early this morning succeeded in getting, it is now said, $30,000 that was being shipped from Chicago. The sheriff of this place is in hot pursuit of the thieves, who are members of a well organized gang.

Toledo, O., Sept. 12.—Upon the arrival here of the Lake Shore train Engineer Knapp, who was shot by the robbers, was taken home. The doctors say the wound is not serious, and he will recover and in a few weeks will be all right. Railway and express officials here say last night was a light one on the cars. Several nights ago $5,000,000 was sent through, and it is thought the robbers organized for this, but miscalculated.

Murder With an Axe.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 12.—Thos. McCoy, 45, during a drunken fight with Paul White, 24, smashed in the latter's skull with an axe. McCoy is held for manslaughter.

A World's Fair Banquet.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The World's Fair directors will give a banquet on Oct. 12th to commemorate the success of the fair. President Cleveland and his cabinet and the governors of all the states will be invited, as well as the army and navy officers and all the foreign commissioners. The Auditorium has been secured. The parquette will be covered with a floor and covers laid for 600.

Hawaiian Sugar Planters.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, with his son and confidential manager, Adolph Spreckels, are in the city. The latter, in discussing the situation in Honolulu, said that there was as yet no movement on the part of the provisional government towards a permanent settlement, nor was there any well-defined movement towards restoring the deposed monarchy. He said opposition to annexation was not on account of the United States, but the issue at stake was of vital importance to the planters and sugar raisers.

Officially Notified.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Col. Stump, superintendent of immigration, this morning received an official telegram from the deputy minister of the interior of Canada, Wm. Burgess, announcing that the Canadian government refused to ratify the immigration agreement recently concluded between the United States and Canada.

Battered by a Hurricane.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The steamer Montserrat, which arrived this morning from Nanaimo, brings news of a terrific hurricane she encountered off Cape Flattery. The steamer about midnight was caught in a southeast gale that for a time threatened the safety of the vessel. The port life boat was wrenched from its davits and smashed into splinters. The forward port boat was flung clear over the ship. The butcher galley was washed overboard and the engine-room was flooded. The men in the stoke hole were kept at work with the greatest difficulty, while on deck seamen were in water up to their waists. The port hole lights were smashed and the skylight broken.

He Cut a Wide Swath.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Frederick W. Smith, a young man formerly employed in a large local stationery house, rented offices in the new Donohue building on Market street, representing himself as a special agent of the United States treasury. The janitor allowed him to enter into possession of the rooms without payment of rent in advance, Smith claiming that he expected a voucher from Washington. Smith next hired two clerks and finally ordered a lot of fine stationery from a number of stationery houses, which he received on time pending the arrival of his voucher. He is supposed to have fled, as the office he occupied has been closed for some time. Inquiry at Washington is to the effect that Smith is unknown there. He also claimed to be a nephew of Senator Dan Voorhees of Indiana.

Glorifying McKinley.

Akron, O., Sept. 12.—This city is celebrating McKinley day and the opening of the gubernatorial campaign of Ohio. The city is beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. McKinley badges are offered for sale on every street, and hardly anybody is without one of them pinned to the lapel of his coat. The visitors are being entertained by the local clubs and residents.

TOO HEAVILY FREIGHTED.

Valuable Cargo of Ministers Breaks Down a Train.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Thompson, Foster, Caron and Angers left for Montreal to-day. The engine broke down at Vaudreuil, and the train reached Montreal an hour and a half late. Addresses were presented to the premier by the mayor on behalf of the citizens. There will be a mass meeting in the evening, at which the ministers will speak.

Silver Purchases.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Of 239,000 ounces of silver offered yesterday's offers at 75.40 cents an ounce by the treasury for 100,000 ounces, 11,000 ounces were bought outright. Purchases for Monday aggregated 201,000 ounces. Silver purchases thus far this month amount to 744,000 ounces.

Double Tragedies.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12.—News has been received of a double murder at the Hotel Brighton in the suburbs of this city. The hotel was set on fire and two persons burned to death.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12.—During a drunken row among some Italian laborers quartered in an old deserted hotel on the Erie canal, near lock 64, one was shot and killed by Tony Rosa. The fighting was renewed last night and one Italian was stabbed. This morning the hotel took fire and burned quickly. Two men who boarded in the house are missing since yesterday, and it is believed the bodies are in the ruins.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Steamers Berlin, Southampton; Arizona, Queenstown; Meier, Bremen; Nomadic, Liverpool; State of California, Glasgow; Kronprinz Friederick and Wilhelm, Naples; Circassia, Glasgow; Diamant, Bremerhaven.

Out: Steamers Elbe, from New York at Southampton; Alsatia, from New York at Leith; Gwent, from New York, at Pauillac; Vale, from New York, at Rotterdam; Christine, from New York, at Copenhagen; State of Nebraska, from New York, at Glasgow.

Sighted: Bohemia from Stettin for New York, passed Lewis Island.

Sailed from foreign ports: Steamers Rhaetia, from Hamburg for New York; Ems, from Southampton for New York; Britannia, from Gibraltar for New York; Northern Light, from Shields, for New York; Hindoo, from Hull for New York; Lydian Monarch, from London for New York.

Arms for Revolutionists.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 12.—A strange vessel flying a red flag and cruising off the coast of Magdalena recently was pursued by the Colombian gunboat La Pape, but escaped, sailing eastward. It is believed she had arms on board for the revolutionists. She is probably the same vessel that has been captured since by a Venzuelan revenue cutter off Maracaibo.

In a Dead Calm.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Visitors at Ocean Beach witnessed a very unusual sight this morning. During the early hours of the forenoon about 15 coasting vessels entered the bay, and toward noon hour about 20 vessels of all sizes were becalmed off the head, some anchored here, some there, and a small schooner dropped anchor off Mile Rock. The barkentine Retriever collided near the heads with the schooner Portia, the latter having her jibboom carried away. Some of the lighter craft drifted as far up the bay as Raccoon straits, while others narrowly escaped drifting on Angle or Alcatraz islands.

Golden Gate Emergency Hospital.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Hanneman Hospital college is making arrangements for the mantenance of an emergency hospital in Golden Gate park. The hospital will be fully equipped in every respect, and will have a full corps of physicians, assistants and nurses constantly in attendance, and also a complete ambulance service, which will answer calls from any portion of the park. All services will be free of charge.

Nova Scotia Liberals.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 12.—A great Liberal demonstration was held at Shubenacadie to-day. Special trains were run from Halifax and the attendance numbered several thousands. Speeches were made by Hon. A. G. Jones, ex-minister of militia; Premier Fielding, Hon. L. H. Davies, leader of the Maritime Liberals; D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, and Dr. Borden, M. P. for Kings. These gentlemen are all excellent stump speakers. Similar demonstrations are to be held this week and next at Weymouth, Barrington, Liverpool and other portions of the western counties. Premier Fielding is taking an active part in the Liberal campaign, and it is understood that he will be a candidate for the house of commons at the next election, and in case of a change of government he will enter the new cabinet as leader of the Liberals for Nova Scotia. The Conservatives will organize a grand demonstration in honor of Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on their visit to Nova Scotia.

WILHELM'S THOUGHT

He Wonders if Germany Will Remain True to William I.

AND EMPEROR FREDERICK'S GOOD DEEDS

As the Hour Approaches Which Must Decide Her Fate.

He Thanks the Princes for Rallying Round the Imperial Standard—Death of Surgeon Parke, Stanley's Comrade in Africa—Latest Addition to the Cleveland Family Weighed.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Emperor reviewed the troops at Carlsruhe yesterday. In response to a toast at the dinner given in his honor last evening by the Grand Duke of Baden, the Emperor referred to his visit to Carlsruhe last spring, on his return from Italy, saying at that time the thought occurred to him: will the German nation remain true to its task or deviate from the path indicated by Emperor William I., and show itself unworthy of the good deeds of the Emperor Frederick, as the decisive hour approached, and it became necessary again to direct the German people in the right way? He thanked the grand duke and other princes for their efforts to bring forward their men to assemble around the imperial standard, and said that through their united efforts Germany stood arrayed in fresh armor, as the once-divine hero Heimdal stood watching over the peace of the world.

Cleveland's New Baby.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 12.—The interesting ceremony of weighing the White House baby took place with all the eclat to be expected of such a momentous event. The scale showed her to be just nine pounds and a quarter. It is stated at the White House to-day that both mother and child continue to do well.

American Money Market.

New York, Sept. 12.—The crop report and heavy selling of St. Paul by London houses gave the market a weak opening. The weakness was not, however, either pronounced or long lived. In a short time the recuperative powers of the market asserted themselves and the market grew firm all along the list. St. Paul floating debt, which was the reported basis of London selling, does not appear to have been of a kind to create any uneasiness. The credit of the road was such that it was found to be more expedient to borrow money than to attempt to sell bonds at a time when there was no market for them. The market in the afternoon was strong to the point of buoyancy. The total sales were 271,941 shares. Closing bids: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 85 3-4; Central Pacific, 21 1-2; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 113; Missouri Pacific, 37 1-8; North American, 5 7-8; North Pacific, 9; North Pacific preferred, 25; Oregon Navigation, 35; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 16 3-4; Union Pacific, 24; Western Union, 83 7-8; Bar Silver, 34 7-8 per ounce. Money on call, 2@3; foreign exchange posted, sterling rates, $4.84 for 60 days, $4.87 for demand.

Simpson's Dead Targets.

Denver, Col., Sept. 12.—D. H. Moffatt, president of the first national bank, expects that photographs ordered taken of the dead Delta bank robbers, whose bodies have been exhumed for that purpose, will conclusively prove one of them to have been Tom McCarthy, the daring robber who made him write out a check for $21,000 in March, 1889, and who then escaped. "It will be a great source of satisfaction to know that that villain is dead," said the banker. A public testimonial is being prepared to send to Ray Simpson, who shot down the robbers as they fled out of town, for his presence of mind in ridding Colorado of two most desperate robbers known to this state.

Canadian Cattle Sales.

London, Sept. 12.—At Deptford to-day trade was decidedly firm, owing to a light supply and cooler weather. Some 2,000 Canadian animals were offered. The primest made 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d.; second quality, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. for eight pounds.

Pullman Shops in Danger.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Fire last night in the Pullman Company's lumber yards, in the suburbs of Pullman, threatened to visit the shops with destruction. Engines were sent from Hyde Park, South Chicago and Chicago. After a hard fight the flames were partially subdued, and at 1 a. m. the shops were out of danger. About one-half of the company's lumber yard has been destroyed. George M. Pullman said at midnight that the loss on the lumber in the yards could not exceed $100,000, but that if the fire spread to the repair shops, which were 75 feet distant from the lumber yards, the loss would be immense.

Death of Surgeon Parke.

London, Sept. 12.—Surgeon Parke, who was a member of both the Stanley and Emin expeditions in Africa, died suddenly on Sunday while visiting the Duke of St. Albans, at Alta Craig.

Bancroft's History.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The suit instituted about a year ago by H. H. Bancroft against N. J. Stone to recover $50,000 damages for neglect and mismanagement of partnership interest, has been dismissed. Stone filed a counter claim of $110,000 damages for breach of contract, claiming that Bancroft in writing his history of the Pacific states, purporting to give a true history of the Roman Catholic Church on the coast, had written false and defamatory matter about that church and also ridiculed the Jewish faith, by which 10,000 subscribers were lost to them.

ENCOUNTERED A SNAG.

The Carrying Out of the Geary Act Not so Easy After All.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The statement that is was believed the President had called a halt in the execution of the Geary law, pending some further legislation in Congress, it can now be stated authoritatively was correct. No orders have been issued to United States customs inspectors, United States marshals or other United States officers different to or conflicting with the orders issued shortly after the decision of the supreme court, which upheld the constitutionality of the Geary law. The orders then issued directed the United States officers to enforce all laws against Chinese, except the Geary law, and to await further instructions before they began to enforce the law. During last week, in response to urgent solicitations, the treasury department was on the point of issuing general instructions for the enforcement of the Geary law. At this point diplomatic difficulties of the nature of official protests from the new Chinese minister arose, and a halt was called and no general instructions were issued, and none will probably be for some time. In the meantime, on the complaint of individual citizens of Los Angeles, several Chinese have been arrested and have been found guilty by United States Judge Ross of being in the United States in violation of the Geary law and warrants have been issued by the courts to the United States marshal for their deportation. It is here the most serious embarrassment comes in. The United States government could not place itself in contempt of court, at the same time treaty obligations with China called for some diplomatic consideration to be given to the protest of the Chinese minister. Accordingly Attorney-General Olney instructed Marshal Gard to carry out the law as to deportation, as far as the funds on hand for that purpose will admit, intimating that when they are exhausted the deportation will have to cease, until further action of congress.

Connaught's Appointment.

London, Sept. 11.—In the house of commons to-night, Mr. James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkaldy, moved a reduction of the vote for the salary of the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the army. The motion was made for the purpose of attacking the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot command. Mr. Dalziel said the appointment was an injustice to Lord Frederick Roberts, commander of the Indian army, as well as an injury to the general interests of the service. He added that he had been informed that the Duke of Connaught did not live in camp, and that he delegated many of his active duties to his chief of staff, Lieut.-Colonels Ward and Lockwood, both retired army officers, defended the appointment. Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, said the Duke of Connaught had been selected by the Duke of Cambridge, subject to his approval as war secretary. He accepted full responsibility for the appointment. After further debate Mr. Dalziel's motion was rejected by a vote of 156 to 39.

McCarthy's Scathing Denunciation.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Irish National Federation of America has received the following cable dispatch from Justin McCarthy, M. P.: "The rejection of the home rule bill by the house of lords opens a new chapter in the struggle for Irish liberty. On the one side, we, the elected representatives of the people, the sympathies of the British democracy, and the unconquerable spirit of the Irish race; on the other side is a hereditary and irresponsible chamber, concentrating in its ranks all that is worst in English prejudice, wealth and arrogance. The result is not doubtful; the house of lords has made a similar stand on every great reform sent up to them by the house of commons. In the long run progress and the people will have invariably triumphed, and the insolence of the privileged classes has been chastised. But the struggle will be a bitter one. We have to fight against an unexampled combination of wealthy aristocrats desperately struggling for their privileges by appeals to every weapon of defamation, bigotry and corruption. We have to look to our faithful countrymen in America for the means of sustaining our party through the incessant sacrifice imposed upon them and of carrying an active campaign in the English constituencies against the insolent enemies of Irish liberty. There was never a time when Irish-American assistance was more urgently needed, or when it could produce more splendid results in securing to our country the great measure of Irish national self-government, which sprung from the genius of Gladstone, and which the house of commons has once for all solemnly pledged itself to carry into law.

By the Rope Route.

Port Townsend, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Nicholas Schlitch commited suicide yesterday by strangulation. Her husband, a bartender in E. Klinger & Co.'s saloon, went home at 9:30 o'clock, opened the door with a night key, struck a light, and was horrified to find his wife hanging to a banister, cold in death. She had fastened one end of a trunk strap to the upper end of a hall banister, fastened a noose around her neck, stood upon a chair, which she kicked from beneath her feet and strangled to death, all alone in a dark house. About 8 o'clock this evening she sent her three little children to a neighbor's, John Gagen, and then deliberately took her own life.

Ordered to Close.

Oceanside, Cal., Sept. 11.—The Oceanside bank, of which Bryant Howard of the defunct Consolidated bank of San Diego is president, suspended for the second time within three months this morning. This bank went down with the crash that caused most of the banks to close, but resumed business again shortly afterward. They now claim that they have received a telegram from the state Bank of Commerce ordering them to close.

The Homestead Poisoners.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—The board of pardons will meet in this city next week, and the first case docketed for consideration is that of Hugh Dempsey, convicted of being a member of the conspiracy to poison non-union workingmen at Homestead during the big strike at Homestead last summer. The Knights of Labor, of which organization Dempsey is a member, have engaged counsel and have prepared transcripts of the evidence and arguments in the case for presentation to the board. It is alleged that the testimony on which he was convicted and sent to the penitentiary was, from perjured lips, and that the witness whose testimony bore most weight with the jury has confessed that he swore to falsehoods when on the stand and that Dempsey is innocent. The sentiment throughout the country among the working classes is overwhelmingly in the condemned man's favor, and the appeal for funds with which to meet the expenses of presenting the case to the board of pardons met with a liberal response.

American Cruiser Olympia.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11.—Preparations are now being made for the trial trip of the United States cruiser Olympia, which is the third vessel of Uncle Sam's navy to be built on the Pacific coast. She is now on the dry-dock, but only a few days' work remain before she will be ready to breast the waves. The required speed of the cruiser is 20 knots an hour, but it is expected by the contractors that no difficulty will be experienced in attaining a speed of 21 knots an hour. If this is the case the builders will realize an additional $200,000.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Sept. 10.—The Standard's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs: Viceroy Chang, notorious for his hatred of foreigners and for encouraging natives in the barbarous treatment of Europeans, is reported to have addressed a petition to the throne openly advocating the extermination of foreigners in China, especially the English, as necessary to prevent the eventual partition of China among European powers. The hostility to foreigners in the provinces is unaltered.

Brussels, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda says that advices have been received from Stanley Falls to the effect that a Belgian officer has recovered Dr. Emin's scientific collection and his diary book has been found very near the spot where Emin was murdered last October. The dispatch adds that Emin was within four days' march of Stanley Falls when he was murdered. His caravan was carrying 20 tons of ivory. The desire of the Arabs to raid the caravan was reported to be the main reason for killing him.

Prague, Sept. 11.—The young Czechs have become utterly reckless in their anti-German agitation. For three days they have threatened riot, their leaders have made many intemperate and menacing speeches, and yesterday further young Czechs' meetings were prohibited. Last night the garrison was reinforced and the streets were patrolled by the military. Sentries are stationed on every street corner to-day. One Czech has been arrested for disfiguring the eagle on the imperial coat of arms on a public building. Many German signs were torn down on Saturday night and others were smeared with mud and paint.

London, Sept. 11.—The Queen laid the foundation stone of a new church which is to be erected at Crathie, the parish in which Balmoral is situated. During the ceremonies the Queen made a brief speech, in which she referred to her warm attachment to the Church of Scotland, which, she said, so largely represented the feelings of the people of the country.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The steamer Shermoksha has been burned on the river Volga, 15 of the crew and 12 passengers being burned or drowned.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Immigrant Inspector Snyder has telegraphed from Tacoma, Wash., asking for instructions in the case of 500 Canadian Indians, who have crossed the boundary to engage in hop-picking. It is represented that these Indians pay their own expenses. Secretary Carlisle this afternoon instructed Agent Snyder that he could not interfere with Canadian Indians coming into the United States and securing work unless they came under contract.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Orders were sent to the commander of the United States cruiser Detroit, at Norfolk, directing that vessel to be made ready for sea in the quickest possible time, in order to sail for Rio de Janeiro to protect American interests there during the revolution. The Detroit will probably be ready to leave Norfolk for Rio to-morrow or Wednesday. The Newark, also at Norfolk, is being fitted for service, and will sail for Brazil within a day or two after the Detroit leaves.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 11.—To-day all but 23 mills of the 67 in the city are running on a reduced scale of wages, varying from 9 to 14 per cent. less than the schedule last week. There was no resistance of any kind offered.

New York, Sept. 11.—Thomas Bohn, Chicago, aged 35, committed suicide by shooting in Central Park to-day. He left a note saying it was the result of drink.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 11.—Thos. Kilfoyle, well known in this county, was burned to death on Saturday night. The only theory advanced is that he must have fallen asleep while reading in bed and in some way knocked the lamp from the table. The body was in an awful condition, the head, arms and legs having been entirely burned. Only a small portion of the trunk remained, and that had been burned to a cinder.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The president has called for the resignation of M. E. Smith, assayer of the mint at Denver.

Hightown, N. J., Sept. 11.—A disastrous fire is raging here. It started among a number of frame buildings and threatens to sweep the place.

Effects of Eating Toadstools.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mary Coffinella and Nicholi Dartichio, with several other Italians, on Saturday gathered some toadstools and cooked a portion of them for their Saturday evening meal. All of them partook of the mess, with the result that the two named died yesterday, while four others are not expected to survive.

New York, Sept. 11.—Roina Conzoinero and her husband Peter died at their home, 25 South Fifth avenue, this morning, as the result of eating toadstools bought at the grocery of one Demarco, on the same street. Demarco has a partner and assistant, who are also ill. Demarco said he bought the supposed mushrooms from a well-known peddler.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

THE OLDEST WOMAN.

Mrs. McNair, of Huntingdon, Que., Passes Away, Aged Nearly 111 Years.

The oldest woman in Canada is dead. Mrs. Elizabeth McNair, aged over 110 years, who for the past three-quarters of a century has lived at Clyde's Corners, Godmanchester, about seven miles from Huntingdon, has laid down the burden of life.

Mrs. McNair's maiden name was Crawford. She was born near Inverary, Loch Fyne, Argyleshire, Scotland. John McNair was a fisher lad in the place, and loved the blue-eyed Lizzie. This was long ago. It seems remote and vague, and so many tremendous things have occurred since then that a simple love story is like a straw caught in a whirlpool. But the old woman of 110 years did not forget, and last year related to a Witness representative a touching story of simple life and feeling, away back in the youth of this century.

Mrs. McNair, then the mother of four children, came out to this country in 1822. The ship was primitive, the voyage was long, and the sickness was acute. Mrs. McNair bore her husband 12 children. Of these three only are now alive. They are: Mr. John McNair, living on the old homestead; Mrs. Stirling (nee Christian McNair, who lives at St. Anicet, not far from the farm; and Mr. Alec McNair, formerly a tanner, now retired from business, who lives at Trout River Lines.

Mrs. McNair came of a long-lived family. Her parents lived to be a great age. So did her brothers and sisters. Her husband came of a stock similarly endowed. He lived to be 107 years. He died in 1879, and that left his wife rather youthful, she being then only 97 years of age.

Mrs. McNair was a strong woman. She did not know what sickness was. She helped her husband to clear the land, taking the place of a man in the woods and fields. Till she was 90 she walked every Sunday seven miles to St. Andrew's church in Huntingdon. She would not drive, believing in Sunday rest for man and beast. Her husband walked with her. It is worth noting that her husband was able to saw wood when he was 106 years old. Truly a remarkable thing, contrasted with which Mr. Gladstone's tree felling feats dwindle into insignificance. When her husband died Mrs. McNair prayed that she might live as long as he had. Her wish has been more than gratified. In two months, exactly, after Saturday, she would have been 111 years old.

Twelve years ago Mrs. McNair fell in her kitchen, fracturing her hip. Since then she has been confined to bed. She was cheerful to the last, with a smile and ready word for the visitor. Her memory failed, indeed, and her strength faded away, but she was wholesome and sweet, and, as Dr. Clouston, of Huntingdon, says, enjoyed her "parritch and the Shorter Catechism."

The old lady loved to fall back upon the Gaelic, and it was a treat to the rlat-for to be entertained to a specimen when he called. Mrs. McNair was a good, simple soul, who loved God and served him through the years of a wonderfully lengthened out life. She had witnessed many things, had borne her share of sorrow, and had triumphed over many difficulties, both through it all had remained loyal to the God of her fathers.

She loved to repeat, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

And now, having seen so much, the world of time and sense has receded and she has fallen asleep.—Montreal Witness.

Mr. L. B. Ha[illegible]

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I d[illegible] when I began to take Hood's Sa[illegible]; it was several years ago, and I have [illegible] does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of old people." L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect ★ ★ ★ ★ Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

WE have a Special Buyer now in the markets looking out for the latest novelties in

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Etc.

Which are Daily Arriving

★ ★ ★

OUR MILLINERY AND MANTLE EXHIBIT will by far exceed anything we have shown before.

★ ★ ★

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT of MANTLES HAS ARRIVED and our Buyer informs us that he has been able to do better by far for us in this department than before. Every garment will be a Novelty for Style and a Bargain for Price. Those already in stock confirm us in the belief that he speaks the truth.

★ ★ ★

Look Out for Our Fall Opening Announcement.

JUST OPENED UP
A GRAND LINE OF
STANLEY CLOTH COSTUMES.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-td

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time to apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, of Third street, Victoria. j7-tf

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general out look and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land: Commencing at post R. E. marked "W. D. Morgan," planted on the east shore of Read Island, opposite Rendezvous Islands, thence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east to shore, thence along shore to point of commencement, containing 1000 acres more or less.

W. D. MORGAN.

Victoria, August 18, 1893. Aug 18-1m

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Robert Dunsmuir, of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate upon the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in said city.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1893.

s4-1m EDWARD LEGG.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand

Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday, September, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 11 Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Acquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE,
General Secretary.

T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A. & I. Society.

D. S. CURTIS, Mayor,
Chairman Celebration Committee.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday of September next, application will be made to the Board that the temporary permission granted on the 20th June last by the Mayor, under the authority of section 221, of the Municipal Act, 1892, for the transfer from William McHugh to William O'Connor of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 1 of section 204 of the aforesaid act, to William McHugh, for the premises known as the Victoria Hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Douglas and Fort streets, in the city of Victoria, may be ratified and extended, and that the said license may be transferred to William O'Connor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1893, at the city of Victoria.

s4-1m WM. MCHUGH.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to town only $800; cash $100; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent. cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

acre Blocks, $350; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.

80 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $600 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line commencing from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

RODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

The British Columbia Corporation, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Offices of this Corporation have been removed from 76 Wharf Street to Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. L'bity,
Managers and Agents.

Victoria, B.C., August 9th, 1893.—1m

Notice of Removal.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY.

Have removed from Wharf Street to their new Offices, Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., August 9th, 1893.—1m

Estate of Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 19th day of August, 1893, by Harry Disher, of No. 89 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and Stephen Graham Campbell, of No. 8 North Park street, in the said city of Victoria, carrying on business of grocers at No. 81 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style or firm name of Disher & Campbell, the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell, granted and assigned their real and personal property to Charles Fox Todd, of No. 218 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and carrying on business at 72 Wharf street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, and Joseph Clearihue, residing at Cadboro Bay road, in the said city of Victoria, and carrying on business at 28 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, to trust for the creditors of the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell. The said Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 19th day of August, 1893.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
of 46 Langley street, Victoria, B. C.,
s21-1m Solicitors for the trustees.

MOORISH MAGNIFICENCE.

Wonders of the Great Palace on the Midway Plaisance.

STREET CRIES OF ALL THE WORLD

Bedouins Baking Bread—Ancient Room of Damascus—Beauties of the Bernese Oberland—Happy Brown South Sea Islanders.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Our next attraction on "Midway" is the Moorish Palace, the splendid appointments of which, with the elaborate decorations and fine groups in wax, make it ever a centre of interest. Entering, we find the columns which support the dome covered with curious hieroglyphics. The ceiling is of mother-of-pearl. Standing on mosaic tiles and looking upward we admire delicate filigree in gold, purple and silver, forming an intricate network of beautiful curves. All this loveliness we must leave, for time presses. At eight every evening the various special performances on Midway begin. Half an hour before this is the time one should first plan to see and hear Midway. Every theatre (and their name is legion) sends out to its front door its most persuasive orator. He, or she, harangues the crowd—shouts out the special attractions and entreats your presence. At the entrance to Midway, the first shout you hear is, "Come and see a real live diver descend into 30,000 gallons of water within a glass tank. You see him go down, and with intrepid bravery he reappears before your astonished vision!" Outside this building is a picture which was sufficient warning to us. It represented a bright vermilion diver floundering up through a purple tank before the "astonished vision" of three people whose eyes fairly bulged out of their heads. Outside the Persian theatre a strong man lifted boards and huge chains, and told us that if we came within "all this becomes as nothing." From the "Cairo street" a camel marches up and down, while the driver beats a drum and loudly vociferates that "The beauty of the dancing girls needs to be seen to be appreciated." His voice is drowned by the piercing tones of the Chinaman, who warns us that when you go home and realise that you missed the chance of a life-time in passing by the China village you will be "sally and full of grief, sah!" He cheers one up by the comforting assurance, "Now it is time; not now too late." Through all this sounds the cry of the Turk, "Hot! Hot! Hot!" You wonder if he warns you of a future state or merely refers to the weather, till you see that he is roasting sausages on the street and selling them as they sizzle. By the way, these fried sausages, or as they are locally called, "red-hots," are a favorite street dish all over Chicago, even when the thermometer registers up in the hundreds and the horses are dropping on the streets from heat.

Of these countless Midway cries one voice always attracted me. It was that of a little Arab girl. She seemed about fourteen, was dressed in a dark blue dress and girdle, with a beaded band around the forehead; her black hair flowing; her big black eyes had a hungry look, as if her mind and heart were long, long miles away. But her voice was the chief charm. Though not loud, it attracted while the piercing shouts of the others fell unheeded—"Come in! Come in! We show you how we make our bread. Not like you make your bread. No, more better. The Bedouin camp is here! Come in! We show you gold and silver! Come in! Fifteen cents to-day! Because to-morrow twenty-five, perhaps fifty! Everybody welcome! Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-a!" Then she would bow low, we would catch a merry twinkle of those black eyes, a gleam of shining teeth and she was gone. Every night it was the same. This time we entered, more interested in the girl herself than that which she advertised. An Arab "city-dance" was in progress. The girls were not pretty, nor could they by any stretch of courtesy be called graceful. The chief dancer was heavy-looking, and reminded us forcibly of a young Sonsish Indian. The principal thing that distinguished her was "a dress of faded loveliness and a weary look of care." After the "city dance" came a "religious dance," executed in bare feet with a tambourine and hand clapping accompaniment. Dancing over, one old, gypsy-looking, parchment-dried specimen showed us how the Bedouin Arabs make their bread. She mixed the dough and rolled it out over a very dirty-looking sofa cushion till it was nearly as thin as paper. Then she flopped it upon a convex circular griddle of sheet iron, which must have been at least two feet in diameter, and which she had inverted over a fire on the earthen floor. When declared "done" this Bedouin bread looked and smelled not unlike a Scotch scone. The old dame divided it among us with strict impartiality, and we were ushered into the most gorgeous room in the whole exposition. It was brought intact from Damascus and is over six hundred years old. Within this palatial apartment, seated on a richly-embroidered divan, we heard from the lips of an Arab a lecture full of interest. He told us of the goat-skin tents of the Bedouins on the Syrian deserts, of the carving and rich inlaid work which surrounded us, and which he characterized as a lost art, of the mosaic fountain and the stones from Mecca. He showed us real Damascus blades and a rare copy of the Koran. We were sorry when he had finished, but I despair of making his discourse interesting at second-hand.

I'll spare you and pass on to the cyclorama of the Bernese Alps, the painting of which represents two years' work of three Geneva artists. Ranged around us are the crests of Jungfrau, Thun and Wetterhorn. Away below a village nestles dimly outlined against sheep pastures, and a milkmaid in the foreground is driving home the cows. The scene is pretty and pastoral rather than grand, and we who have the Rockies for our birthright need not go to Switzerland.

From snow-capped peaks to the South Sea Islanders is a good transition, so is we go. They are such fine-looking fellows. Their skin is a beautiful, rich brown, soft and silky. You can just picture them floating and diving in the water, coming up like seals to breathe a little, and then plunging back into the warm waves. They say their children learn to swim before they can walk. These South Sea people are the kindliest-looking and most gentle of all the midway natives. One strong fellow was showing us how he could make fire by rubbing together two sticks. As he bent his shoulders to the work, the ever-present old lady who likes to poke into everything to see if it is genuine came along. She stepped up quietly behind him and rubbed her finger across his back, I suppose to see if the brown would come off. He turned, looked surprised, then touched his own back, smiled at her, and asked, "All right?" I can just imagine how that chap's eyes will twinkle two or three months from now as he "gathers his family round him Sunday morning" on some sunny beach in the South Seas and relates this incident of the great fair.

A. D. CAMERON.

Owned and Manned by Canadians.

The following letter appears in the Montreal Witness of the 5th instant:

Sir.—In its issue of Aug. 22, the Victoria Daily Times makes the following quotation from your journal:

"Canada had, it is said, comparatively little but honor to fight for, if it is true, as has been averred, that the sealers under the British flag were largely American capitalists, employing Californian hoodlums and mis-using Canadian Indians. This may be an overstatement of the case, but from the point of view of who was carrying off the profit of Canadian sealing, for it is not unlikely that there is some color for it."

Will you courteously allow us an opportunity of giving to the above averments and conjectures, the most emphatic and total denial—there is not even a shadow of foundation in fact for them.

As secretary of the late sealers' association (at present in abeyance) I possess an intimate knowledge of the ownership of the Victorian vessels, and can say that among them all, there is but one, and he a small shareholder only, who is an American citizen by birth, and he has been a resident here, and become a naturalized British subject, many years before he became interested in the sealing business. All other sealing owners, with that sole exception, are British born subjects, and most of them natives of the Maritime Provinces, a few of England and Newfoundland, and others of British Columbia. There is absolutely no American capital invested here in sealing.

The great majority of our crews are natives of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and this province; a few, probably not more than one-tenth, if so many, are Americans—they are not always easily discriminated—but as far as we can, we give preference to our own countrymen.

No Americans are allowed to ship Indian crews in British territory, and as it is utterly against our interests that they should do so, self-interest induces us to keep a jealous watch upon their proceedings.

The whole proceeds of the industry, the wages and profits, are spent in Canada, and amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, of which it seems very doubtful whether we will not be in a great measure, if not wholly, deprived under the recently won "victory."

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, whilst we have to bear as best we may the falsehood and abuse of the American press, we cannot but feel aggrieved when Canadian journals take their inspiration from a hostile source, and give currency to statements which are the pure invention of the enemy.

I write, not in my own name only, but at the request and with the concurrence of many of the prominent sealing owners of this city.

RICHARD HALL.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 24, 1893.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Dr. Barnardo, founder of the Boys' Homes in Canada, is in Winnipeg on a flying visit from England.

A fire occurred on the Ridout estate at Rat Portage. The residence of R. Wiggins was completely burned. No insurance.

A. R. McKinnell & Co., Toronto, recently burned out, have assigned; liabilities and assets, $25,000.

Anglican clergyman of the diocese of Ontario. He was made a deacon at Montreal in 1852 and a priest in 1853.

The Hon. Edward Blake, who is on his way to Canada on board the steamship Lake Huron, will land at Rimouski and proceed to Murray Bay to join his family.

Gunner Arthur Decule, of the Toronto Field Battery, who was kicked over the heart by a horse at the exhibition grounds, Toronto, on Friday evening, while taking part in the Tel-El-Kebir performance, died on Saturday.

Gwenlock's elevator and engine house were burned last night at Griswold, Man. The elevator had about 25,000 bushels of new wheat, principally owned by farmers, who had it in store. The elevator is insured but the wheat is not.

Sir Richard Webster, ex-attorney-general of England, two daughters and a son, ran the Lachine rapids and viewed Montreal from the mountain top Saturday. Sir Richard was tendered a reception and banquetted at the St. James club at night.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A Curious Puzzle.

Open a book at random, and select a word within the first ten lines, and within the tenth word from the end of the line; mark the word; now double the number of the page and multiply the sum by five; then add twenty; then add the number of the line you have selected; then add five; multiply the sum by ten; add the number of the word in the line; from the sum subtract two hundred and fifty, and the remainder will indicate in the unit column the number of the word in the ten column the number of the line, and the remaining figures the number of the page.

The Names of Nails.

The origin of the terms "six-penny," "ten-penny," etc., as applied to nails, though not commonly known, is involved in no mystery whatever. Nails have been made a certain number of pounds to the thousand for many years, and are still reckoned in that way in England; a tenpenny being a thousand nails to ten pounds, a six-penny a thousand to six pounds, a twenty-penny weighing twenty pounds to the thousand, and in ordering buyers call for the three-pound, six-pound, or ten-pound variety, etc., until, by the Englishmen's abbreviation of "pun" for pound, the abbreviation has been made to stand for penny instead of pound, as originally intended.—Hardware.

NEW WARSHIPS.

Great Britain and France Adding to Their Enormous Navies.

A parliamentary paper gives the following description of the two first-class battleships Majestic and Magnificent, to be built at Portsmouth and Chatham, for the commencement of which provision is made in the navy estimates for 1893-4:—Taeir principal dimensions are as follows:—Length, 390 ft.; breadth, extreme, 75 ft.; mean draught, 27 1-2 ft.; displacement, 14,900 tons. With natural draught on the eight-hours contractor's trial a mean speed of 16 1-2 knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a maximum speed of 17 1-4 to 17 1-2 knots will be obtained. The armament will include four 12in. breech-loading guns of new type, mounted in pairs, 12 6in. quick-firing guns, 16 12-pounder quick-firing guns, and 12 3-pounders. There will also be five torpedo discharges for 18in. torpedoes, one of these being submerged. In the general disposition of the armament the arrangements of the Royal Sovereign class have been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The 12in. guns mounted in two strongly armoured barbettes will have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations will be retained. Strong armoured shields will also be fitted to the turntables, and revolve with the guns. The protection of the 6in. guns has been carried out more thoroughly than in the Royal Sovereign class, involving considerable additional weight. Two more 6in. guns are carried in the new ships, and 12-pounder quick-firing guns have been adopted instead of 6-pounders as in the Royal Sovereign. The total weight of the protective material on the hull, including protection of 6-in. guns and protective deck is greater than the corresponding weight in the Royal Sovereign class. Having regard to the improved qualities of armour now produced and distribution and thicknesses of plating in the new ships, it is believed that they will possess unrivalled defence in close action, under existing conditions of attack or possible developments of high explosives and quick-firing guns. The Majestic and Magnificent have the same draught of water and extreme breadth as the Royal Sovereign class, but are 10ft. longer and carry their heavy guns forward about 4ft. higher, having the freeboard correspondingly increased. They will be of practically the same speed, are intended to carry on this designed load draught the same weight of coal as was proposed for the Royal Sovereign—900 tons. In the new ships the coal-bunker capacity will be largely increased as compared with the Royal Sovereign class, and provision made in the design for filling up the whole space when desired. The new ships will therefore possess greater coal endurance and be capable of keeping the sea for longer periods. Although the substitution of 12in. for 13 1-2in. guns has effected a considerable reduction in weight, the aggregate result of the changes above-mentioned has involved a considerable addition to the load to be carried by the Majestic and Magnificent, in order to obtain the qualities of offence, defence, speed, and coal endurance which the board consider essential in a first-class battle-ship, having regard to what is being done in other navies, it has been found necessary, therefore, to increase the length and displacement of the new ships as compared with the Royal Sovereign class. It is anticipated, however, that some of the changes made will tend to sensible economy in first cost, as compared with preceding vessels.

The French government has in contemplation the addition of several powerful vessels to the navy of France. In the first place, the immediate construction of two large armoured cruisers, which will probably be sister-ships, has been ordered. One of the cruisers, which is to be named D'Entrecasteaux, is to have a displacement of 8000 tons, to be fitted with engines of 15,000 indicated horse-power, and to have a speed of 19 knots. Each of the vessels is to be deck-armoured and to receive a vertical armour strong enough to resist successfully the fire of quick-firing guns. The armament of the D'Entrecasteaux is to consist of two 24-centimetre (9.26in.) guns, to be placed in two covered turrets, and great guns respectively, besides eight well-protected 14-centimetre (5 1-2in.) and 16 quick-firing guns of smaller calibre. The cost of this cruiser, which has been ordered of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, will be approximately 600,000f. Neither the name nor the sister-ship for the yard where she is to be built is as yet known. The plans of the French admiralty also include the laying down, in 1894, of three new first-class battleships, each of 12,000 tons. The designs for these new vessels are not yet quite completed, but they are to be protected by a belt of armour, the greatest thickness of which will be 45 centimetres (17 1-2in.) If the French chambers approve of the outlay, concerning which there appears to prevail little doubt, France will possess, in 1894, nine new battleships in various stages of completion.

Re-Enforcing Steam Pipes.

It has been proposed more than once to re-enforce copper steam pipes by shrinking steel rings around them. Theory, however, shows that unless these rings are very closely spaced the pipe may actually be weakened by their presence, and the correctness of this view was borne out by a series of careful experiments made on this point by Commodore George W. Melville, chief of the Engineering Bureau of the United States navy. Comparative tests by him between plain and re-enforced pipes with wire has definitely been adopted, and is described by Lahor Solland in the Revista Maritima. The practice is to serve the tubes over with one or more layers of closely laid metal wire, wound on under tension.

Up to about eight inches in diameter drawn tubes are met with re-inforcement. Above this diameter, however, the tubes are made of copper by brazing in the usual way, and are then wrapped around with a close spiral of copper or Delta metal wire. This method of re-inforcement is only considered applicable in straight tubes, and, accordingly, these only are used, gun-metal castings being adopted at the elbows and bends. The wire is of sufficient section to carry the full steam pressure independently of the strength of the tube; the latter is, however made strong enough to stand the usual hydraulic test before the wire is put on.

The re-enforcement is made up of two or three independent spirals, so that if one wire breaks the tube is still held on to its work by the others. The ends of these separate spirals are fixed independently to the flanges. The tension at which the wire is wound on is about one and a half tons per square inch.—Engineering.

The Australian Line.

In the course of an interview at Honolulu, a representative of the Canadian-Australian line is reported to have said with reference to the new service:—"Possibly the boats may touch at New Caledonia. Just now, however, the very heavily subsidised boats of the Messageries Maritimes, some of the finest ships afloat, keep up a monthly service between Marseilles and Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, via the Suez Canal, the Seychelles, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. If the Canadian line were to put on as quick boats as the Messageries line, then the mails could be delivered via Victoria probably in 24 days from Paris to Noumea." "What about Fiji as a half-way port between the colonies and Honolulu?"—"That depends a good deal on whether we receive any encouragement from the Fijian government to do so. Suva or Levuka would make a very interesting break on the voyage, and would allow passengers to have a glimpse of real tropical scenery as it is found in the South Seas."

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Lacrosse, baseball, cricket and tennis playing are rapidly being weaned from alcoholic drinks. "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice is the principal substitute. Clear, fragrant and delicious, it seems to cut the phlegm and cleanse the throat to a way that no other drink can. One glass of "Montserrat" will have more effect than three of iced claret or tow of lager beer. Of course, it needs to be diluted with aerated or even plain water, and sweetened to the taste.

Extraordinary Trees.

The rain-producing tree, is one of the several remarkable instances of the vegetable world having its curiosities as well as the animal world, albeit they are not so popularly known. Many travellers, we believe, have described the famous "rain tree" of Padrudoca, Isle of Ferro. John Cockburn, in 1735, also describes a tree at Vera Pas, Central America, from which pure water continually dropped from every leaf and branch. Lieut. Houghton, who not long ago visited New Guinea and several islands in the Pacific, mentions a tree which stoops down and picks up various objects, such as stones, bones and bits of wood.

Another extraordinary illustration is the "angry tree," a woody plant which was formerly supposed to exist only in Nevada, but which has recently been found in Eastern California and Arizona. If disturbed this peculiar tree shows every sign of vexation, ruffling up like the hair of an angry cat, and giving forth a sickening odour. The "stinging tree" of Queensland, Australia, has also the power of emitting a disagreeable smell, and, moreover, it causes excruciating pain even for months to anyone who is unfortunate enough to be stung by it. Dogs and horses who have tested its powers in this respect have sometimes to be shot after their temerity.

Another of the curious productions of the vegetable world is the Acacia platyla of Nubia, which the natives of the Soudan call the "whistling tree." Owing to the inroads of the larvae insects, its ivory-white shoots, are frequently distorted in shape and swollen at the base into a globular bladder, about an inch in diameter, like a gall. When the insect has emerged from a circular hole this thorn-like shoot becomes a kind of musical instrument upon which the wind discourses flute-like melody. And, as a last arboreal wonder, we may instance the "witch tree" of the Indians, which flourishes near Tuscarora. It is truly wonderful characteristic is its luminosity, thought to be due to a parasitic form, which is so great that on he darkest night it can be plainly seen a mile away.

True Philanthropy.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:—

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100% LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 3 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid of publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdez Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running southeast 60 chains more or less; thence northeast 60 chains, thence northwest 60 chains; thence southwest 60 chains to place of commencement.

THOMAS PETCH.

August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890

Notice is hereby given, that Edward White, carrying on business at Number 51 Government street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Brown & White, dry goods merchants, has assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to John Joel Austin, of the said city of Victoria, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Edward White. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustee on the 21st day of August, A.D. 1893, and the said assignee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said Edward White must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignee at Victoria, on or before the 21st day of October, 1893. All persons indebted to the said Edward White are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said 21st day of October, 1893, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the assignee, 52 Fort street, Victoria, on Monday, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley St., Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignee.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 3 Passenger Saturday & Sunday.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday & Sunday.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
	Ar. 12 00 p M	VICTORIA			Dp. 8 00 A M
	12 05	REQUIMALT	3		7 55
	12 20	ESQUIMALT	5		7 40
	12 30	GOLDSTREAM	6		7 30
	12 35	COLWITY SIDING	7		7 25
	12 40	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9		7 20
	1 00	COBBLE HILL	18		6 55
	1 15	KOKSILAH	23		6 40
	1 20	DUNCANS	26		6 35
	1 40	SOMENOS	31		6 15
	1 50	CHEMAINUS	41		6 05
	2 15	OYSTER BAY SIDING	51		5 40
	2 30	NANAIMO	58		5 25
	4 45	WELLINGTON	74		3 10
	Ar. 5 00 P M		77		Lv. 3 00 P M

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
	Dp. 9 00 A M	WELLINGTON			Ar. 2 45 P M
	9 15	NANAIMO	3		2 30
	9 35	OYSTER BAY SIDING	16		2 10
	9 50	CHEMAINUS	23		1 55
	10 10	SOMENOS	33		1 35
	10 20	DUNCANS	38		1 25
	10 40	KOKSILAH	41		1 05
	10 55	COBBLE HILL	46		1 00
	11 15	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	55		12 40
	11 30	COLWITY SIDING	57		12 25
	11 35	GOLDSTREAM	58		12 20
	11 45	ESQUIMALT	60		12 10
	11 50	REQUIMALT	62		12 05
	Ar. 12 00 M	VICTORIA	65		Lv. 12 00 M

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2.30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 12th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
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The Great Overland Route

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST

To All Points East and South.

UNSURPASSED SCENERY ROADBED EQUIPMENT.

No dust, through Pullman Cars and elegant Tourist Cars on all trains.

Special Through Rates

To and from any part of Europe by all transatlantic lines.

Intending travellers should take advantage of the very low rates offered by the C.P.R. to eastern points.

Banff National Park Excursion Tickets

Good for 60 days to Banff and return, during summer months,

ONLY $30.00

Grand fishing and shooting. Okanagan Lake, Kootenay. Steamer "Aberdeen" running from Okanagan Landing to Penticton Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For further particulars apply to
G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R.,
Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A CONTINUOUS Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	28 Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria+...	M1 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1		A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	58 Ar	6 pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	.Port Madison	47 Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41 Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21 Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13 Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M1 Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‖ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

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Tacoma, Wash.

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Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leaves Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply aboard, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO.
ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, 1008 Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda.....Thursday, 21st Sept., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

FOR HONOLULU,

S.S. AUSTRALIA 3,000 tons Saturday, September 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago and the East travel via this route.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East.

Running Buffet cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Direct connections made at Westcliffe with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasto, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to
C. A. HATTAT,
General Agent,
Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.
F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Gray's Livery 103 Johnson Street. Telephone 122; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe22tf

MUSICAL.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, MISS M. B. SHARP, 97 Quadra street. A full and efficient staff of teachers in every branch. Applications for admission made to principal at Conservatory, between hours of 12 to 1, on Saturday; 5 to 6 on Wednesdays.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. JS. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E. 1-tv

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. PFEIFFER, K. of R. & S. octl

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES SHERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET, L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Office Removal.

J. K. GARROW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office, Clarence Block; Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. Telephone 409. Office Hours, 9.30 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m., and 7.30 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p.m.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Gluss Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claims duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Cleariho of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees. Victoria.

s11-4m

AMUSEMENTS.

Delsarte College of Oratory

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)

Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. School of Belles Lettres.

Fall Term September 12.

For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

STRAYED to the premises of P. Franck, North Saanich, three pigs. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed on or before the 21st inst., they will be sold. w2

MISS WARREN, pupil of Mr. and Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Payne), London, England, is prepared to give instructions in singing and elocution. References kindly permitted to His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. L. W. Powell, Burdett avenue; Miss Dupont, 20 Scoresby street, and Miss Perrin, Bishop's Close. For terms apply to Miss Warren, 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria. s11-1m

WANTED—One or two children to board in country; excellent references. Apply 138 Blanchard street. s11-3t

WANTED—Two apprentices to dressmaking. Mrs. Key, 2 Second street. s11-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four good hacks and horses. Apply W. G. Bowman. s11-1w

WANTED—An experienced canvasser to sell good paying article. Apply 177 Yates street. s11-2t

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

TWO GOOD BEDROOMS at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., close to Government buildings. s9-tf

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage. Good location. Possession given immediately. 42 Cadboro Bay Road. s8-tf

TO LET—Two large elegantly furnished rooms (1 bedroom and 1 sittingroom) suitable for two gentlemen, in quiet family. Seven minutes walk from postoffice. Address R. P.O. box 994. s7-1w

YOUNG WOMAN wants work by the day or week. C., Times office. s6-6t

TO LET—A nine-roomed house with the privilege of buying the carpets and furniture. Apply to Mrs. E. S. Matthews, 237 Johnson street. Sept 5,2 wks

FOR SALE—40 acres near Cobble Hill Station, small house, a few acres cleared. Price $400, payable $50 cash. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s24

FOR SALE—Two storey new house, 5 rooms; near Saanich road, tramway line. Price reduced from $1200 to $900, payable $100 cash; balance to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s25

WANTED—500 men to insure their houses in the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., More & Co, agents. s25

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co, P. O. box 628, City. s9-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angeronn" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply B., this office. je9-tf

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Victoria, B.C., August 21, 1893. a31-1m (Colonist copy.)

Naval Contract for Lumber, &c.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Thursday, 14th September, instant, for supplying such quantities of lumber as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

J. W. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1 September, 1893. 81-td

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Greaves of my interest in the license issued to Harry Brice and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the "American Hotel" situate upon the south side of Yates street in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1893.

s7-1m ROBERT DUDGEON.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balances and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practic experience of over 25 years. mar4

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

jy29-tf

Shorthand and Typewriting.

I am making arrangements for classes in Pitman's shorthand and typewriting—day and evening. Terms moderate, call or write for full particulars. Proficiency guaranteed.

J. A. BATES, Hotel Brunswick.

s11-6t

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 87 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

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SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

The tariff platform of the Liberal party, as enunciated at the convention at Ottawa in June last, is reproduced for the benefit of the Conservative press of the province:

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the present tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used, as it has been, by the government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States. We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on the great question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Colonist is in doubt as to how Mr. Gladstone will meet the issue presented for his consideration through the action of the house of lords. There is surely very little room for dubiety in the matter. The fact is as plain as day that the overwhelming mass of the British people desire Mr. Gladstone to give to Ireland this measure of home rule. Newspapers, magazines, publications of all kinds from Wick to Penzance express popular sentiment most unequivocally, and that sentiment, except to a wilful, self-blinded Tory, is sympathy for Mr. Gladstone and his great bill. Scotland, almost to a unit, is with him for home rule to Ireland. Wales has expressed her opinion about it in a manner to be expected from the generous Cambrian nature; intelligent England, i. e., the cities, towns, northern counties, and the middle classes of all the others, have shown that they are willing to grant to Ireland this right to govern herself in her own country. We regret that the Colonist should have been led into serious reference to the amusing and impudent hoax which filtered through New York the other day concerning the exercise of the Queen's prerogative, and the chance that she will dismiss Mr. Gladstone and his ministry. As the Colonist very truly observes: "The probability is that she will leave it with Mr. Gladstone himself whether to resign or to remain in office." And a very wise thing for her majesty to do. Mr. Gladstone, when he placed his shoulders to the wheel, took into full account the steepness of the ascent and his own strength. Seldom have the calculations of Mr. Gladstone led him astray, and the British people, when they, by their overwhelming vote, placed him at the front, showed that they had confidence in his strength to carry the great bill through. And if, in the mighty exertions he is making to do this, he pulls down the house of lords, he will have conferred a grander blessing on the English race than even his splendid measure for Ireland will prove to the sons of Erin. In referring to those who desire the abolition of the house of lords—nine-tenths of the population of the British Islands—the Colonist says:

"To dismiss her ministry, as she has the undoubted power to do, would be to give the radicals and the republicans and the whole riff-raff of malcontents a handle against her which they would not be slow vigorously and noisily to use. This is the crowd which is now denouncing the house of lords for rejecting the home rule bill. But the outcry is a senseless one, for if the house of lords is ever to exercise its constitutional power it could not do so with greater reason or greater propriety than in taking the action it did on Mr. Gladstone's measure."

Grand old Tory argument that. "Radicals," "republicans," "riff-raff," "malcontents," "senseless." But we believe the Colonist is seriously mistaken in its premises regarding the house of lords, and for its edification we beg to quote from an authority at least as distinguished as the Colonist, Mr. Justin McCarthy. Here is what he says about the house of lords:

"A hereditary and irresponsible chamber, concentrating in its ranks all that is worst in English prejudice wealth and arrogance. The result is not doubtful; the house of lords has made a similar stand on every great reform sent up to them by the house of commons. In the long run progress and the people will have inevitably triumphed, and the insolence of the privileged classes has been chastised. We have to fight against an unexampled combination of wealthy aristocrats struggling for their privileges by appeals to every weapon of defamation, bigotry and corruption."

It is useless for Tory organs to throw hard names and attempt to whiten the smudgy history of this "hereditary and irresponsible chamber;" the facts are there; they are well-known to the people, and the people have had a surfeit of irresponsible legislation. All that is good about the overwhelming Conservative element in the house of lords can be summoned up in two words—Lord Salisbury. He is the only man in it who has shown brains, conscientious scruples or uprightness. All the others sent back to their estates and kept there would be no loss to the country.

AGREEMENTS NOT CARRIED OUT

In the contract made by the city council with Mr. Adams, the contractor for the Cook street drain, it is stipulated that the workingmen shall be paid their wages every week in cash. Another provision placed in contracts made by the corporation is to the effect that only such men shall be employed on the work as are approved of by the committee or officials in charge, the object being to give the corporation the right to say that only bona fide citizens shall be employed. This stipulation was intended to protect our own people against alien labor—such as was largely used by Contractor McBean in building that portion of the separate sewer system now finished and unused. A representative workingman has called our attention to the fact that contractors are systematically disregarding these clauses of their contracts, and that the authorities will not do anything to compel their enforcement. Mr. Adams pays his laborers—we make the assertion on the authority referred to—only once a month, while the rate of wages, which is also fixed under the contracts, is in many instances departed from. Agreements of this kind are no doubt very difficult to enforce, but an effort should be made to compel contractors to do what they agreed to. These stipulations were not put into contracts for nothing. They were placed there in the interests of the workingmen, and if they are permitted to remain dead letters, of what use are they to anybody?

NORTH-WARD ELECTION.

Two ex-aldermen—Messrs. Baker and Humber—have been nominated for the seat in the council vacated by the compulsory resignation of the first-named gentleman. Both of the candidates are well-known to the electors. They are both old residents of the ward which they again aspire to represent; both have served a term or two in the council; both are brickmakers, and both—but there the comparison must end if we would avoid giving offence to either. In the judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem, enjoining the corporation from signing the contract with H. H. Macdonald & Co., it was held that Ald Baker had violated the law. His offence was in having an indirect personal interest in contracts with the corporation. We do not attempt to palliate Ald. Baker's offence when we state that he is only one of many sinners. His misfortune, he probably thinks, was in being found out. But repetition of offences of this kind, and the lax system of municipal government of which they are the outgrowth, cannot be pleaded in justification. Rather is the reverse the case. When the law has been repeatedly violated it is time to make an example of the offenders in order that the practice, which must inevitably lead to widespread corruption if permitted to continue, may be effectually checked. If Mr. Baker is re-elected—and his friends claim he will be—it will be a sort of endorsation of the act which unseated him. The people of Victoria canot afford to lose sight of principle altogether in the administration of public affairs, and if they consider only the good name of the city and honest government they will put the seal of their disapprobation upon Mr. Baker—by a large majority.

The Picton Times, referring to the activity of the maritime Liberals, gives the politicians a little good advice, which will apply in British Columbia: "All that is very well; the public mind must be reached if it would be influenced, and the public mind is just now more frankly open to Liberal behests than it has been for many a long year. But let it not be forgotten that after people are aroused from sleep they are apt to fall back again under the tendency to "a little more sleep, a little more slumber." They must be kept awake; and although it is the duty of every man to bear his own responsibility, yet it is part and parcel of the responsibility of some to persist in the attempt to keep others in the right path. The laxity of some makes the responsibility of others, because of their greater intelligence and better opportunities, all the more exacting. After the leaders have done their part, then the subordinate officers and the rank and file must do and continue doing theirs. There must be thorough organization, and determined effort in everything necessary to accomplish the work of the party; in which case success will be as inevitable as otherwise failure may be."

London Advertiser: Minister Bowell is to be sent to Australia to try and open up trade with the colonies there. Mr. Bowell did not need to go there for that purpose. Pull down the tariff walls that divide us from our Australian friends, and all the trade that will be profitable will flow to and from Australia as well as to and from every other portion of the world similarly treated. Our rulers put up high tariff barriers, and then spend time and public money in the pretense that they are looking for avenues for trade.

A movement is on foot in Toronto for a great gathering of Young Conservatives to form a Provincial Young Men's Conservative Association. Conservative leaders are endeavoring to head off the movement, which is being engineered by some of the most independent young men of the Conservative party who were thwarted when attempting to call a Dominion Conservative convention.

NOTE FROM CAPT. COX.

To the Editor: In regard to the interview with me in last Saturday's Times, I desire to say that there was no direct allusion intended towards Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, but only to eastern newspaper statements. We feel assured that he did all he could for the interests of the sealers. When we review the matter it seems highly improbable that Mr. Tupper used the language attributed to him by the papers, as everybody who has read the regulations knows that they do seriously injure the future of the sealing business.

J. G. COX.

The Colonial Party.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The Empire's London correspondent cables as follows, under date of yesterday: The newly formed Colonial party in the house of commons is going to give active evidence of its existence soon. A meeting of the members was held on Friday. There was an attendance of 17 and the chair was taken by Sir John Gorst, member for Cambridge, who was financial secretary to the treasury in the late government, and whose residence for many years in New Zealand accounts for the deep interest he is taking in the new movement. The meeting resolved to support Sir Charles Dilke, M. P. for the Forest of Dean, who intends to raise the Newfoundland question when the debate on the estimates comes on and to press the claims of the island to sympathetic consideration just now, in view of the French shore and other difficulties.

The meeting also discussed the question of cheaper cable rates between the various portions of the British empire, a project which Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., another member of the new group, is agitating, and it was agreed to give the movement a general support.

Arrangements are now completed for the establishment of a wholesale co-operative society, which has recently been in process of formation to handle colonial and other produce for the British market. There will be depots in Canada, Ireland, Denmark, France and the United States. Buyers are to leave here immediately to open up trade. The promoters of the new enterprise say that in cheese and fruit especially Canada is beating the United States out of the market.

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

TIBETAN FAMILY LIFE.

Curious Customs Not Practiced Elsewhere in the East.

Some very interesting sketches have been given in Leisure Hour by Miss Isabella Bishop descriptive of her journeyings in Thibet, that inaccessible and rarely visited corner of Asia.

Family life, she says, presents some curious features. In the disposal in marriage of a girl her eldest brother has more "say" than the parents. The eldest son brings home his bride to the father's house, but at a given age the old people are "shelved," i.e., they retire to a small house, which may be termed a "jointure-house," and the eldest son assumes the patrimony and the rule of affairs. I have not met with a similar custom anywhere in the East. It is difficult to speak of Thibetan life, with all its affection and jollity, as family life, for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy along with it, on 11,000 out of a total population of 120,000, farther restrains the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof-tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them as "Big Father," his brothers receiving the title of "Little Father."

The resolute determination, on economic as well as religious grounds, not to abandon this ancient custom, is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the reception of Christianity by the Thibetans. The women cling to it. They say, "We have three or four men to help us instead of one," and sneer at the dullness and monotony of European monogamous life! A woman said to me, "If I only had one husband and he died I should be a widow; if I have two or three I am never a widow!" The word "widow" with them is a term of reproach and is applied abusively to animals and men. Children are brought up to be very obedient to father and mother and to take great care of little ones and cattle. Parental affection is strong. Husbands and wives beat each other, but separation usually follows a violent outbreak of this kind.

It is the custom for the men and women of a village to assemble when a bride enters the house of her husbands, each of them presenting her with three rupees. The Thibetan wife, far from spending these gifts on personal adornment, looks ahead, contemplating possible contingencies, and immediately hires a field, the produce of which is her own, and which accumulates year after year in a separate granary, so that she may not be portionless in case she leaves her husband.

An Incorrigible Father.

Joseph Stingle, of Spokane, had his daughter arrested for being incorrigible, and during his cross-examination when testifying the Review reports this colloquy between him and the judge:

"Is it true you have blown out the light while she was studying?"

"Vell, I do dot, schudge. I tink she learn too quick."

"And run chase her with stick?"

"Vell, dot girl vill not mind me. I am her fader and she must respect me."

"Don't you think she would respect you more if you gave her a little more love?"

"Vell, schudge, she's been petted too much already."

"Did you ever throw a stone at her?"

"Vell, schudge, dot's gorrect. But it vas a leedle shtone—not quite as big as my fist. Den I don'd drow dot hard youst easy lige, und it strige hir in de pack. She say dot hurt, but it couldn't, schudge, I drow dot so easy."

The crowd smiled at the ingenious explanation, but Judge Miller did not.

"How often do you speak to her—once a month?"

"Vell, sometimes."

"And then only when you are angry?"

"Yes, I vos paddy angry."

"I think," said the judge, "if you tried to be good to her you would have no trouble. The case is dismissed. If I ever get a chance at you"—speaking to the father—"for abusing this child in the future I will take great pleasure in sending you to jail."

An English Infection.

All England is playing golf, the game having assumed the proportions of a popular craze. The tennis courts are empty and the nets sagging for want of attention, while the golf links are everywhere and in constant demand. Men, women and children play golf and play it ceaselessly. The "links" are on every side, in the public parks, on private grounds, at school and club courses—wherever a stretch of turf may be utilized a golf club springs into existence and secures it. As yet America does not share this enthusiasm, the golfers in this country being comparatively few, but the wave of English infection may be looked for.

Effect of Music on Animals.

The effect of music on animals was lately tested by a man playing a violin in a menagerie. The lions, sheep, foxes, bears and the African wild ass, showed varying, but unmistakable, signs of pleasure. The bears even began to march when an especially lively tune was played. The little monkeys were delighted or displeased according as the music changed, and demonstrated vociferously. The elephants were angry and the seals entirely unmoved. All, from the lowest to the highest grades of intelligence, showed disturbance at discords. The wolves were frightened. It is worth noting here that dogs, first cousins to wolves, and cats sometimes are terribly frightened in a thunder-shower. They are also very sensitive to music. Dogs often yelp an accompaniment—whether of pain or pleasure—to a musical instrument. Cats are susceptible to whistling, especially to high, shrill notes. They will mew and assume all sorts of queer positions finally bringing up at the whistler's lips as if drawn by infatuation.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

We Will Fill

Your prescriptions accurately, with purest Drugs at most reasonable prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Presbytery of Victoria.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Pandora avenue, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

Social.

The ladies of Rev. Mr. Macleod's church, corner of Pandora and Broad streets, will give a social on Wednesday night. A programme will be rendered. All are invited; admission free.

The First Social.

There will be a social at the new Presbyterian church, corner of Pandora and road streets, to-morrow evening. A very good programme, embracing vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and addresses have been prepared. The committee in charge are hard at work to make the first affair a pleasing success.

The Hand of Affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, of Church way, are receiving the heart-felt sympathy and condolence of their friends. On Thursday last their little daughter, Florence May, died of cholera infantum. Yesterday the twin sister, Sarah, died. Mr. Sparrow is at present confined to his house with an injured foot, the result of a recent accident.

Boundary Creek.

Three hundred and eighty-five sacks, 21,300 pounds, chiefly Providence ore, sampled at Tacoma, produced a gold average of $107, 4 per cent. lead and 223 oz. silver per ton, being a metallic value of over $270 per 2,000 pounds. Advices from the mines dated the 26th August give an average of $23 gold and 295 oz. silver per ton from the Skylark, and 397 oz. silver and $25 gold per ton from the Providence.

Gifts Acknowledged.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. Refuge Home Committee thankfully acknowledge gifts to the Home from the following friends during the months of June, July and August: Mrs. L. Hall, W.C.T.U., Westminster; Mrs. D. Spencer, ladies of the First Presbyterian church, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. J. Flett, Mrs. Humber, Miss Webber, Miss Field, A Friend, Mrs. Hickie, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist ladies, Y.M.C.A. convention, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. Parsons and B.C. Benevolent Society.

Indians as Seal Hunters.

The statement in the Canadian Gazette to the effect that Indians make by far the best seal hunters will be appreciated at its true worth when it is known that in the last two years the majority of the Indians have entirely abandoned spears for shot guns. "On the Beatrice this year," said Richard Hall last evening, "there was only one spear. The Indians all used shot guns, and the schooner made a good catch." There is no doubt the Indians can do very well with spears, but they are not the best hunters.

To-Night's Concert.

The final rehearsal of the cantata, "The Song of the Bell," took place last evening, and everything is ready for the production to-night under the direction of J. G. Brown. The talent is among the best in the province. Among the soloists are Miss Sharp, soprano, principal of the Conservatory of Music; Mrs. McCandless, soprano; W. E. Buck, basso cantante, a pupil of the famous instructor Manuel Garcia; Clement Rowlands, baritone; Mr. Russell, tenor; Mr. Collister, bass, and Mr. Kent, baritone. Ernest Wolff, L.C.M., is the violinist of the evening and Mrs. Walt the elocutionist.

Fiji and Victoria.

It is a very uncertain thing (writes a Fiji correspondent) whether or not the line of steamers owned by Huddart, Parker & Co. will include Fiji as a port of call, but it is on the tapis, and the possibility is being discussed, as oranges, lemons and citrons, which could be cultivated, and if cultivated could doubtless be put into the British Columbia market in as good condition as from any part of the world, would probably fetch a fairly remunerative price. The competition in freights in Queensland has reduced the freight there to 6d. a bunch, as against 11d. per bunch from Fiji, which, of course, tells heavily against shippers here. —Australian paper.

Juveniles Entertain.

The members of the Juvenile Branch, A.O.F., assisted by a number of young ladies, last evening entertained their older friends. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent. The programme follows: Recitation, J. Cohen; dialogue, E. J. Parsons and T. Coley; recitation, Alfred Sellick; recitation, Joe Hancock; song, J. Wall; dialogue, Edwin and William Sellick; song, Marvel Dooley; club swinging, Miss Barker; recitation, L. Barker; song, S. Blumenthal; presentation of prize to Master Hancock; dialogue, Jeeves Bros.; recitations by the Misses Bella and Jennetta Jeeves; remarks, Master Cohen; song, Miss Mabel Sykes.

MURDER THE VERDICT

Of Coroner's Jury in the Case of Daniel Jones, Sailor of the Rathdown.

Large numbers viewed the body of the murdered man Daniel Jones at the morgue last night. The Sidney murder was the topic of general conversation, and there were a few idle spectators who attended the inquest held at the provincial police office last night. The jury empanelled by Coroner Hasell was Wm. Munsie (foreman), Jos. Wilson, Thos. Baker, Alphonse O. Roy, Wm. Davis and Wm. S. Slamin.

John Francis, Chas. Titley and William Alexander, sailors on board the Rathdown, gave evidence of the facts attending the murder. The story told by these men was substantially the same as printed in the Times of yesterday. The alleged murderer, John Wilson, was present at the inquest. He had been brought into town from the ship Rathdown, where he was in irons. Wilson is a burly negro, with a fierce expression of countenance. He has a thick, choppy beard, and as he lounged on a chair in the room where the inquest was held it could be seen that he was a man of great muscular strength. But he appeared dazed and took little notice of the proceedings. His head was bandaged and there were several ugly cuts on his face. These he is said to have received in his scuffle with the man Francis.

The jury, after listening three hours to the evidence, recorded their verdict that Daniel Jones came to his death from a knife in the hands of John Wilson. Wilson, who up to this time had only been held on a charge of grievous bodily harm, was then held for murder.

Wilson was kept in the provincial station lock-up during the night. This morning he was taken to Dr. Davie, who examined and prescribed for his wounds, and he was afterwards taken to Sidney, where Magistrate Macrae will hold a preliminary hearing of the case. The evidence that will be adduced will be substantially the same as that given at the inquest last night. The murdered man, Daniel Jones, was buried this afternoon.

Madame Laird,

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Juvenile Cantata.

Mr. Moir is sparing no effort to make the "Happy Family" entertainment by the children of St. Paul's Sabbath school, in the Victoria West hall, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., surpass in interest the most sanguine expectations.

Busy Scene.

The officials at the outer dock are being kept very busy. To-day the bark Routenbeck was loading salmon, the Sirene was discharging ballast preparatory to loading salmon, the steamer Rithet was discharging salmon and the steamer Mogul was loading lumber. Besides these there were a number of smaller steamers at the dock.

The Umatilla's Passengers.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The steamer Umatilla sailed this morning for Sound ports with the following passengers for Victoria: Emma Corlett, Mrs. Ada Corlett, R. R. Berg and wife, F. Hardcastle and wife, Mrs. A. Haven, J. F. Sehl, J. McDougall, Rev. J. VanNevel, P. E. Parrell, H. L. Goode, J. F. Fogarty, Geo. Forten, R. C. McDonald, R. McNeil, Miss Gierson, H. J. Williams, M. A. Cleary, Mrs. Jennie Harmon, J. McLaughlin, H. Bluth.

Congregational Meeting.

There was a meeting of the congregation of the new Presbyterian church last evening. A resolution was formulated and forwarded to the moderator and clerk of the presbytery. It is in answer to the letters of Revs. Campbell, MacRae and Winchester. The resolution, which is a long one, claims the right for the congregation to go on as they are, and protests against any interference. Thirty additional names have been added to the roll of the church and the total is now given as 130.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 p.m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week at much lower rates. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Their China Wedding.

Rev. P. H. McEwan, of Emmanuel Baptist church, and Mrs. McEwan last evening celebrated the 20th anniversary of their wedding. The members of the congregation met at the church on Spring Ridge to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. McEwan and presented the pastor with a handsome dinner service. Rev. McEwan replied thanking the congregation on behalf of himself and wife for the present. Messrs. Marchant and Pineo also spoke and the members of the choir rendered a very pleasant programme.

The New Soo Line.

William Brown, assistant general freight agent of the C.P.R., who was in the city yesterday, says that the westbound freight is now being handled over the new Soo line, which is completed to the international boundary. It is not yet built to Regina, its ultimate terminus on the main line, but is connected with Brandon by one of the company's short lines, and it is in that way that the business is now handled. The new line gives the C.P.R. a direct connection with St. Paul and an independent connection with Missouri and Mississippi river points.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Another K. of P. lodge is being organized in the city.

—For an oyster cocktail call at the Nickel Plate saloon.

—The old scales in front of the city hall are being moved.

—The licensing commission will hold its quarterly session to-morrow.

—Corrig College was reopened yesterday with an increased attendance.

—The monthly meeting of the Jubilee Hospital Board will be held this evening.

—It is understood a fair sum was realised by the hospital Sunday collections.

—Two paintings by Lee Rogers, a Vancouver artist, are exhibited in the windows of Joseph Somers. They are very good.

—The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees will be held at the city hall on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 8 p.m.

—Harry H. Buck, a well-known London musician, and brother of Edgar Buck, of the Conservatory of Music, died on August 25.

—In the police court this morning Isaac, Indian, was fined $5 for being drunk. William Campbell, similar offense, was taxed $10.

—The Calgary Times says it can prove that Edward Holmes, the walking newspaper man, took frequent rides during his jaunt across Canada.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. are requested to attend a meeting jointly with the board of directors on special business at 5 o'clock to-day.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—The new school room at Christ Church cathedral will be opened with a conversazione on Thursday evening. A very nice programme will be presented.

—A monthly journal called the Warder, and printed in the interests of the I.O.O.F., is being published at Vancouver. The first number is very creditable.

—An "At Home" is to be given at the home of A. J. McLellan, Gorge road, on the evening of the 20th inst., by the Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church.

—The induction of the new elders of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will take place on Thursday evening. It will be two weeks before a new pastor will be called.

—There will be a temperance address in Victoria West hall Wednesday evening, September 13, at 8 o'clock, by Mrs. Anna Harris, of Des Moines, Iowa. All are cordially invited.

—Bishop Hills has recovered from the attack of illness, and is at present sojourning at Dover, close to which town his father, the late Admiral Hills, is interred.—St. Mark's Quarterly.

—A new road has been opened from the main road to Gordon Head by way of Mount Tolmie, leading out on the Cedar Hill road. The road proper is graded over forty feet in width, giving ample room for sidewalks.

—Confirmation services will be held at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, on Sunday, October 8. Rev. W. D. Barber is busy preparing two large classes for that day. He is devoting Thursdays to the girls and ladies and Fridays to the boys and men.

—Collector Milne will to-morrow hear the stories of the captain and the purser of the Worrimoo in reference to the trouble about that vessel only landing a small part of the Victoria cargo here when she first touched at this port on her last voyage.

THE TRIUMPH RETURNS.

She Made a Surprisingly Good Catch on the Russian Side.

The sealing schooner Triumph, Capt. Clarence Cox, arrived home from the Copper islands late last night. She anchored off the San Pedro list night and was towed inside by the steamer Mischief this morning. She had bad weather coming across and was 20 days on the way. She made a surprisingly good catch, taking 2,300 skins for the season. She was high line boat for the season at the Russian side, killing over 500 seals, 200 more than any other schooner there. Capt. Cox spoke the Annie C. Moore early in August and does not believe she was seized. He is of the belief, however, that the Annie, E. Paint was seized. There were rumors of any number of seizures flying about among the schooners, but none of them with the exception of those already mentioned could be authenticated. The schooners Carlotta G. Cox and Agnes McDonald were high lines for the season with 2,600 skins each. The former was leading the latter a little, but the Agnes McDonald was going to remain the longer on the sealing grounds. The seals were rather scarce over there and many of the schooners were planning to return home. The Triumph brought over 80 skins from the South Bend, making her catch so far about 150 skins.

Store to Rent

Corner of Fort and Blanchard streets. Apply to Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

For the Orient.

The Northern Pacific steamship company's steamer Mogul arrived from the Sound to-day and will leave in the morning for the Orient. She has on board 1,400 tons of flour and a lot of lumber. The latter was loaded at this port. There were three cabin and 30 steerage passengers.

Coming Up the Straits.

Two sailing vessels passed Race Rocks this afternoon. One of them, which is loaded and was in tow, is supposed to be the bark Formosa, which left Liverpool 178 days ago with a general cargo for R. P. Rithet & Co., limited. The other is probably the bark Stowe, which is bound for Port Townsend. She sailed up the straits.

A Forger at Large.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—A stranger tried to cash a forged check at a branch of the Bank of Montreal at Brantford. Payment was refused and the stranger decamped. It is supposed he is the same man who has "worked" Chatham, Lindsay and other places with forged checks.

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

Millinery Opening

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, and Following Days.

The Newest Paris, London and New York Styles.

The Stock of Untrimmed Walking Hats and Trimming Materials has been very carefully selected and Prices will be found moderate.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-13t

PERSONAL.

U. S. Consul Levi W. Myers is in Seattle.

Hon. Justice Drake has gone over to the Mainland.

F. W. Worlock and wife left for Comox this morning.

J. R. Alexander, British Consul at Tacoma, is in the city.

A. D. Weistrad, of Plumper's Pass, is registered at the Oriental.

Wm. Brown, of the C. P.R., returned home to Vancouver this morning.

Thos. Bradbury and Mrs. Bradbury leave in a few days on a tour of Europe.

Thos. E. Ladner and D. J. Munn came over from the Mainland last evening.

F. N. Roberts and wife and C. G. Hunter, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Rev. E. Robson, of the James Bay Methodist church, left for the east this morning.

J. E. Wilson and Robert Ker leave on Saturday night for Chicago. They will be away a month.

M. K. Jones is ill at Seattle. He will be around in a few days however, as it is nothing serious.

Miss Lehman, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Seelig, leaves over the C.P.R. to-morrow for Chicago.

W. Edgar Buck to-day received the sad news of the death of his brother, Henry H. Buck, a well-known vocalist of London, Eng.

Sir Mathew Baillie Begbie leaves for the interior to-morrow to spend a few weeks among the mountains for the benefit of his health.

James Fleming, Vancouver; S. L. Avery, San Mateo, Cal., and J. H. Burr, Chilliwhack, are among the guests at the Hotel Victoria.

W. Edgar Buck, of the Conservatory of Music, has been appointed choir master of the Pandora Methodist church. He will take charge at once.

Marine.

Steamer Maude left for Nanaimo to-day.

The new tug Mary Hare made her first trip to-day, going to Sidney.

The steam schooner Mischief is discharging a load of coal at Janion's wharf.

Steamer Yosemite left for New Westminster to-day to bring down a load of salmon.

Steamer Cariboo and Fly arrived at Nanaimo to-day from the north. She will be here this evening.

The charges of smuggling made by the United States officials against the steamer Haytien Republic have been dismissed.

Schooner King Cyrus with a load of lumber from the Cowichan Mills for Port Pirie, will be towed to sea this evening.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Thos. Bryson, a widow, who was on a visit to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. White of 388 Mountain street, was found in bed asphyxiated by gas this morning, together with her 9-year-old daughter. Mrs. Bryson arrived from Fort Coulonge last night.

Perished in the Flames.

Alvinston, Ont., Sept. 12.—John Johnson awoke last night and found his dwelling all on fire. His two little girls, aged 5 and 3, were in another part of the house, and the father rushed to the rescue of them, but after he got to them he was cut off by the fire, and in attempting to crawl through a small window at the back of the house he fell and dropped the children inside, where they perished in the burning building. Johnston was badly hurt and burned.

Sir Oliver Tickled.

Chicago Herald: A stout little man, with wide open eyes behind big bowed gold spectacles, a round face and white hair and mutton chop whiskers, sat in the office of the commissioner from Ontario, in the Canadian pavilion, yesterday, and sought in vain words to express his admiration for the World's Fair. It was Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of the province, who had stopped over in Chicago on his way home from a trip through the Canadian Northwest.

"There are some things," said Sir Oliver, "in which Canada can successfully compete with the United States," but neither my children nor my children's children will ever see anything so marvellous, so stupendous and so ideal as this Columbian Exposition. I have spent three days in Chicago, and all my daylight time has been put in at the fair. I wish I could stay here three months. Although I have made a tour of most of the big buildings, I do not feel that I have done the exposition justice."

New Fall And Winter Dress Goods

ALL THE LATEST

Fashion papers this year point out the fact that Hopsacking, Serges, and goods of like description will be the Style for this season. Realising this we have made a point of securing the very latest goods of this class for our Fall and Winter trade. We have already received two shipments and others are on the way. You will regret it if you do not inspect our stock. Prices to suit the requirements of the times.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

USE San Francisco SUGAR

Your Jams will not ferment.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

au23-1m

We Believe

That by

A PLAIN ADVERTISEMENT,
A PLAIN STATEMENT,
A PLAIN PRICE-MARK,
A PLAIN SALE,

We Shall Give

GREATER PUBLICITY,
GREATER SATISFACTION,
GREATER VALUE,
GREATER BARGAINS,

and save

You a Dollar

now and then

Fall Clothing, Mackintoshes, Winter, Underwear, &c.

CASH AND ONE PRICE

Cameron,

55 Johnson Street

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Work Estate Surface Drain" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 18th day of September, 1893, at 4 p.m., for the construction of the Work Estate surface drain.

Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

"No material shall be used in the construction of the works, in the manufacture or preparation of which Chinese labor has been employed."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. C.M.C.
Victoria, Sept. 11, 1893.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893. a29-td

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893. a29-td

Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia

EXAMINATIONS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for diploma as Licentiate of Pharmacy will take place on the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1893.

All intending candidates must notify the Registrar on or before Sept. 19th, two weeks before this examination.

Candidates for registration on Diplomas from other Associations must deposit same with the Registrar before Sept. 17th.

Further particulars may be had from

CHARLES NELSON, Sec.-Registrar.

P.O. Box 58, Vancouver, B.C.

Municipal Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Victoria that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council chamber in the City Hall on Monday, the eleventh day of September, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for North Ward, in place of James Baker, resigned.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination; and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the fourteenth day of September, 1893, at the City Hall, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 7th day of September, 1893.

W. K. BULL, Returning Officer.

s7-td

Steam to LIVERPOOL Direct.

The British Steamship

"GRANDHOLM"

MASSON, MASTER,

Will load on Fraser River and at Victoria during September for Liverpool direct and will have quick despatch. The bulk of cargo is engaged, but a limited quantity of space is available. Applications for freight room must be made to the charterers.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LT'D LB'Y,

Offices Temple building, Fort st., Victoria.

Sept 8, 1t

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

B. C. Agricultural Association.

Parties having accounts against the B. C. Agricultural Association are requested to send them in to the undersigned at once.

A. J. BALLARD, Secretary.

s24-tf

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

BRITAIN'S BIG BATTLESHIP.

Gunnery Trials of H. M. S. Ramillies Mediterranean Flagship.

The new battle-ship Ramillies, which is being prepared at Portsmouth as the flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet completed her trial on Wednesday, Aug. 30th. On the previous day she was put through her circle turnings, and had her above-water torpedo fittings tested. The method adopted on the occasion for measuring the diameters of the circles turned through under various conditions of helm and propelling power was that suggested by Admiral Colomb, and differed very materially from the one usually applied. The ship was steered around a buoy, angles being taken at every four points turned by observers stationed at the bow and stern, using the known length of the ship as a base line. The observations were then plotted on a chart, and will be worked out later. Two circles were turned to starboard and port with the engines going full speed ahead, two with the port and starboard screws reversed in turn, two with the engines going at half speed ahead, and two, at the request of Commander Jellicoe, with one screw going at full speed and the other going slowly astern. Wednesday was devoted to the gunnery trials, which in ships armed as the Ramillies is are events of paramount interests to all concerned in naval equipment. The ship was in charge of Captain J. C. Burwell, of the Steam Reserve, the firing was under the superintendence of Captain L. A. Beaumont and Lieutenant Ewart, of the Excellent, and among those who attended the trials were Captain Douglas, of the gunnery ship Cambridge; Commander Peirse, Mr. R. B. Maconochie, of the Ordnance Committee; Commander Jellicoe; Commander Burke; and Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Homfray, and Mr. Don, who represented the firm of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.

The main armament of the Ramillies consists of four 13 1-2 inch 67-ton guns, Mark III. The secondary and auxiliary armaments, which are distributed all over the ship in positions where they can be of most use, comprise 10 6-inch 100-pounder quick-firing guns, 16 6-pounder and 9 3-pounder quick-firers, eight machine guns, and a couple of 9-pounder field guns—an aggregate which Mr. W. H. White has described as "of unprecedented weight and power," being in fact about 500 tons heavier than the secondary armaments carried by battleships of the Trafalgar class. The 6-inch quick-firers are mounted in a central battery and are double-banked. Four are disposed on the main deck with armor casemates 6 inches in thickness at the face, and having athwart screens for the protection of the gun crew. The forward guns are arranged to train 60 degrees ahead, and the after guns 60 degrees astern. The other guns of the same nature are fitted with protective shields which move with the training, and are mounted upon sponsons on the upper deck, three on each side.

The four 67-ton guns, which are of the same pattern, though constructed by different manufacturers, are mounted in pairs in a couple of barbettes erected at each end of the secondary battery, and consequently well apart. Although they tower at a height of not less than 23 feet above the water line, their tops protrude only 2 feet 9 inches above the level of the upper deck; and as the structures are screened by the top-sides of the ship, they present an indifferent target to an enemy. The axis of the guns when laid horizontally is about a foot and a half higher than the parapets of the redoubts, or a total height of 4 feet six inches above the deck, which is supposed to be sufficient to preserve it intact when fired over direct ahead. As a matter of fact, however, the correctness of this assumption was not put to the proof, the bearings being confined to ten degrees before and abaft the beam. The guns have a total length of 30 feet 1 inch, with a length of bore of 405 inches, equal to 30 calibres, while the rifling extends throughout a length of 333.4 inches. The powder chamber is 18 inches, the jacket 57 inches, and the chase at the muzzle, which has a slight bulge, 23.4 inches in diameter. The full charge fired weighed 630 pounds, S.B.C. powder, and the reduced charge 472 1-2 pounds, while the projectile had an approximate weight of 1,250 pounds. We are here brought face to face with dimensions, loads and energies which it is evidently impossible to manipulate and control by manual agencies alone, or which could only be rendered practicable by the employment of a complement which would make the working of the guns exceedingly hazardous to the men and the firing perilously slow in action. By the application of hydraulic power, however, the whole of the processes are performed with the silence and regularity of clockwork, with a wonderful rapidity, and with a minimum of exposure to the crew. The breech of the guns having been depressed to the loading position, the projectiles, which are 49 inches long, and the cartridges, which are divided into quarters for easy and expeditious handling, have a total length of 56 inches, are brought from the magazines on the platform deck by means of overhead rails and boggies, worked by hydraulic bollards, to the hydraulic lifts, which are fed from opposite sides, the weights being pushed along trays into the shelves by hydraulic rammers and hoisted into the barbettes by hydraulic cylinders or presses. The first operation now required is to remove the ponderous steel casting termed the breech-block, which is accomplished by an ingenious application of hydraulic mechanics. A tray carried upon a movable table is pushed laterally towards the breech, and coming in the course of its travel in contact with the lever actuating the breech-screw, the latter is given a turn sufficient to free the interrupted screw from the bands and allow the block to be withdrawn from the breech by the extractor and conveyed to one side upon the movable table already mentioned. The gun being now ready for loading, the projectiles and charges are lifted in succession to the same plane as the axis of the gun and forced into the breech by three pushes of the hydraulic rammer. The movements are then repeated in reverse order, and the breech-block is inserted and screwed into place, whereupon the gun is run out to the front of the slide, and elevated or depressed by hydraulic presses, the turntable at the same time being rotated so that the gun may be laid in any direction required. As the gun is forced up the slide the breech-block is automatically bolted and electrical contact made by means of a cam guide, and when it is run in for loading the same arrangement withdraws the bolt and breaks contact. The general details of the hydraulic machinery and arrangements are precisely of the same character and design as those employed on board the Royal Sovereign, it having been found impossible to improve upon them. The great object aimed at has been to combine quickness of fire with perfect safety in the working; and in order to realize this the hydraulic pumps have been given 36 per cent. more horse power and the turning engines made 50 per cent. more powerful than those of the Nile and Trafalgar, although the work to be performed and the weights to be moved are identical. The breech mechanism, the ammunition lifts, the rotating gear, and the rammers are all consequently capable of being operated with enhanced rapidity. The hoists are loaded wth shot and powder from different sides simultaneously. This economizes time in feeding the guns; but as the path from the bogey to the lift has an upward inclination corresponding with the plane of the guns when the breaches are depressed for loading, the new system also offers additional security against accident, as there is no danger of the projectiles taking charge when being forced up the gradient and striking the stops against which they are to rest. The same precautions as in the Royal Sovereign have been introduced for preventing sudden violent increases of pressure in the hydraulic connections upon the recoil of the guns. It may be interesting to state that each of the 67-ton guns forming the main armament cost £13,000 exclusive of its mounting, and that every shotted round fired represents an expenditure of £114. The whole of the hydraulic machinery was designed, manufactured and fitted on board by Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Elswick Ordnance Works.

The Ramillies got under way at 9 o'clock, at which time the most sanguine officers on board entertained the gravest doubts as to the possibility of the trials being carried out in consequence of the forlorn appearance of the weather. There was a set calm and a persistent heavy drizzle that completely obscured the outlook. This was a serious matter, as the barbette guns, which have a range varying from three to seven miles, according as they are fired horizontally or with extreme elevation, require a wide and clean offing. However, by the time the Nab Light was passed the clouds began to disperse, and a sufficiently good horizon was obtained to justify Capt. Beaumont in ordering firing to commence with the machine, Hotchkiss, and 6-inch quick firing guns on the upper deck. Fifty rounds were fired from the first mentioned in pulls of five each, four 7 3-4 ounce charges from the six-pounders, four 6 3-8 ounce charges from the three-pounders, and two charges of 13 pounds, 4 ounces each from the six-inch quick firers. The mountings withstood the strains perfectly, and it is only necessary to record with respect to this part of the programme that cordite was exclusively used for the quick-firing guns. Previous to its adoption in the service the ordinary charge for the six-inch was 30 pounds of E. X. E. powder, and when it is stated that greater velocity and ballistic power can be obtained with less than half the weight the superiority of the new explosive is rendered evident. The advantage is also secured without smoke, for while the flash of the explosion is greater and the report about the same as of old, the shot is followed by nothing more substantial than what looks like a slight whiff of steam, and which is instantly dispersed on contact with the air.

The trial of the mountings and hydraulic machinery for working the 67-ton guns in the after barbette afterwards took place. By this time the weather had improved, the only drawback being the occasional presence of merchant vessels within the line of fire. As a judicious preliminary the spectators took the precaution of plugging their ears with cotton wool, for, although the report of the monster ordnance is not so sharp and angry as that of the 6-inch guns, the tremendous volume of sound and the jump and crash of all around are peculiarly distressing to the nerves.

The hydraulic connections were worked at a pressure of 1000 pounds, and it was understood that the maximum pressure in the recoil presses was about 2700 pounds. The third rounds from the guns in the after barbette were fired simultaneously, and the whole of the others independently. The second round from the left gun in the fore barbette was fired with extreme elevation for the purpose of determining the maximum recoil. This was reported to be 41 inches; but while the recoils were on the whole eminently satisfactory, and those of the guns in the after barbette uniformly so, there are grounds for suspecting that with regard to this particular round some mistake was made in the mensurentent. Otherwise it is not easy to understand how a gun fired with a full charge at extreme elevation, and having consequently the blow of the explosion and its own weight to drive it onward, should recoil less than the guns in the after barbette fired horizontally and with only 5 degrees of elevation.

There were no accidents of any kind, and with the exception of the breaking of a few panes of glass no damage was inflicted upon the ship's fittings by the heavy concussions. The hydraulic machinery proved perfectly docile under the demand made upon it, and showed no signs of distress. The only mishaps that occurred during the trial were repeated missfires, which took place while firing the second round from the left gun in the after barbette, owing to a defective wire in the tube, and this might have been attended with disastrous consequences in action. The weakness of the service tube is that the wires of the circuit at the point of entrance are apt to be fractured either by attrition with the tube itself or through being pressed against the sharp edges of the breech. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that a wireless tube is to be introduced in which contact is made by means of an electric plunger. Though the breech mechanism of the Ramillies answered admirably, it is exceedingly complicated, and we understand that an improved device, in which the bulk of the working is automatically performed by the force of the recoil, is to be fitted in all the new battleships. With the present arrangement it is impossible to fire a round in a minute and a half, but with the new gear it is expected that a round will be discharged in a minute. The 6 inch guns on the main deck were subsequently fired. The guns, in consequence of their great length, are fitted with an arrangement for running them in and completely housing them. The gear was not tried, but previous experiments had shown that the guns beneath deck can be disconnected, suspended and brought in board in 3 minutes and 42 seconds. The Ramillies afterwards steamed to Stokes Bay to test her underwater torpedo fittings, and she returned into the harbor in the evening, after a remarkable and successful series of trials.

Protestant Persecution in Ireland.

The London Times says: The recent congratulations offered to Mr. Morley upon the complete absence of crime in Ireland and the repeated assurances of perfect toleration, peace and harmony were, at least, premature, if a report received from Moyross, a place in the wilds of Connemara, is to be relied upon. This states that the small colony of Protestants there, the inhabitants of the surrounding district being Roman Catholic, has been for some time living under a reign of terror and subjected to a system of persistent annoyance. A Roman Catholic who sold a boatload of seaweed to the Protestant clergyman was beaten, and some women who were employed by the same clergyman to bring home turf were prevented from doing the work. Another Protestant had his house surrounded at 11 o'clock at night by a drunken mob, one of whom was armed with a scythe, and the mob threatened to cut off the heads of all the Protestants in the parish. Two boats belonging to a third minister in the place were taken away at night and sunk or cut adrift. A few nights ago shots were fired into a Protestant's house, and at midnight shots were fired around the parsonage to the terror of the inmates. The ignorant people have been told that the Protestants, or "pumpers," as they are nicknamed, have only two months to live in the place, as by that time the home rule bill will have become law and then Protestants must clear out. This state of affairs at Moyross is regarded by the Protestant inhabitants as a foretaste of the toleration which might generally be expected if the bill becomes law.

Why British Soldiers Wear Red.

In Macmillan's Magazine, Major the Hon. J. W. Fortesque writes an interesting paper called "A Chapter on Redcoats," which deals with the adoption of red as the color of the British army. Everybody remembers the outcry of a few years ago in consequence of a mistaken notion that the glorious red was to be supplanted by a coat of gray. "Abolish the red," cries the public, "and you cut the noblest traditions of the British army." Before the time of Cromwell soldiers in England dressed pretty much as they or their captains pleased, and not infrequently when the combat was at close quarters they felt a difficulty in distinguishing foes from friends. To the great Protector, the organizer of the invincible Ironsides, the British army owes its red coats. In other words, what is now the hue of loyalty was the distinguishing color of those whom King Charles called rebels, and, to add to the contrast, the first red coats were given out to these sturdy rebels under the shadows of royal Windsor. Some of the regiments did not care for red. Cromwell dealt with them in characteristic fashion. "Sir," he wrote to Mr. Russell, "I hear your troops refuse the new coats. Say this: Wear them or go home. I stand no nonsense from anyone. It is a needful thing we be as one in color, much ill having been from diversity of clothing, to slaying of friends by friends."

A Misapprehension.

Fritz is about to be punished by his mother and takes refuge under the bed. His father is summoned to capture the delinquent.

Father (creeping under the bed)—There you are, you young rascal.

Fritz (in a whisper)—"Say, pop, is she after you too?"

Matthew Arnold's Mother.

The Athenaeum says that Matthew Arnold kept up for 20 years a close correspondence with his mother, writing her long letters, telling her of all he did, saw and read. After her death he used to write to Miss Arnold in the same full way. These letters, at least a large portion of them, will appear in the selection from his correspondence which Mr. Russell is editing and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish.

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No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
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DRAINS THAT ARE NOT SEWERS

The City Cannot Run Sewage Into Surface Drains.

THE OPINION OF THE CITY BARRISTERS

The Surface Drainage By-Law Was so Drawn That This Cannot Legally be Done—Auditor's Half Yearly Report —The Petition for the Extension of Taxation.

The city council met last night, Mayor Beaven and Ald. McKillican, Belyea, Styles, Henderson and Robertson being present at the opening.

The city solicitors, Eberts & Taylor, in answer to a request from the council, sent the following letter:

Victoria, Sept. 9, 1893.

W. J. Dowler, Esq., C.M.C., Victoria:

Sir:—We are in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., enclosing Surface Drains by-law, 1893, plans of the proposed drains, and a copy of the resolution of the City Council, in which letter you ask for our opinion on the following question, viz.: "Can the Corporation authorize and allow any person on the line of any or all surface drains to directly connect either water closet, or bath, or sink, or a house drain, for any purpose, with the surface drain?" and in the reply we beg to state that, after persual of the documents submitted, we are of the opinion that they cannot. Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) "EBERTS & TAYLOR."

That means, said Ald. McKillican, that other drains will have to be constructed to carry off sewage from the residences.

The letter was spread on the minutes.

J. D. Pemberton asked if the drain on Pemberton road was to be used for carrying off sewage or only for surface drainage, and also if the drain was to be continued past his residence. Referred to the city engineer.

A. Ohlson wrote stating that if the city engineer would give street lines he would consider the proposal to give ten feet of his property for widening the streets. The clerk will inform Mr. Ohlson that if he and the other owners of property on the street will donate ten feet the city engineer will define the lines.

Residents of Victoria West petitioned for electric light for that district.

Ald. Bragg moved that the petition be referred to the finance committee to see if funds cannot be obtained. The motion was seconded and adopted.

Thomas Hooper, for E. Chapman, requested to be allowed to connect with the drain on Dallas road.

Ald. McKillican did not see any use for the drains if houses could not be connected with them.

Ald. Henderson thought in view of the report from the city solicitors it would be unwise to grant the request.

Ald. Bragg—The surface drains should be used until the system of sewerage proper be completed. It was a mistake that the by-law was drawn so close. If the surface drains could only take surface water it was a waste of money to build them.

Ald. Styles—Sooner or later the council will have to make a test. There was a sewer eight feet in diameter to take away the surface water in one place, and in another portion of the city there was a ten-inch drain to take away the filth of the city. The sewerage was in a disgraceful condition.

Ald. Robertson—The drainage has got into a confused state. If the law was against connection with the sewers they would have to abide by the law. He could not see the discrimination between surface drainage and sewerage. There was no properly drawn demarcation line. Why the unusual depth of the Cook street drain?

Mayor Beaven—This was to drain the old View street pond.

Ald. Belyea—The question of running sewage matter into the surface drains was never thought of at the time of the conception of the idea of surface drains. To do so would be a nuisance. He preferred to take the opinion of men who made the subject a life study, and he had never heard such authorities advocate surface drains for sewage purposes. He would like to see his way out of it, but a dense fog at present rested over the matter. Perhaps those who fathered the by-law could enlighten them. He moved, in conclusion, that the communication of Mr. Hooper be received and that he be acquainted with the contents of the report of the city barristers.

Ald. McKillican seconded the motion.

Ald. Bragg asked Ald. Belyea to explain the difference between surface drains and sewers. Was it not better to take the sewage off by the surface drains than by the old box sewers? The only trouble was that the surface drainage ran into Victoria harbor.

Ald. Styles supported the argument of Ald. Bragg. The systems were one and the same. The fact of sewage running through one or the other did not affect the smell. A smell was the same in a china saucer or a wooden trench. The council should use common sense.

Ald. Belyea's resolution was put and carried.

Spring Ridge residents asked that a box drain be built along Cedar Hill road. Referred to street committee and city engineer to report.

Douglas street business men petitioned that the hacks be not transferred to that locality.

Ald. Belyea said that he never had any intention to put hacks there. Tabled.

The street committee reported on several subjects of minor importance. Received.

Mayor Beaven reported that he had named as members of standing committees: Ald. Henderson, member of street and bridge committee; Ald. Belyea and Henderson, sewerage and drainage committee; Ald. Henderson, library committee.

The auditor's return of 31st August was read. It ran: City debt $35,543.54; municipal council, $5,133.31; civic salaries, $30,109.92; maintenance of city institutions, $25,489.76; building and sewerage, $8,250.20; streets, bridges and sidewalks, $15,704.37; miscellaneous, $16,703.41; education, $18,970.93; board of health, $30,040.97; totalling, 232,597.49.

The street committee's report asked for an appropriation of $19,254.50. Received and the appropriations ordered made.

The finance committee's report on small expenditures, totalling over $700, was received.

The residents of Blanchard street through Mr. Wriglesworth asked the city council to move in the matter of defective drainage in that street if there was any move in them.

Ald. Styles said Mr. Wriglesworth had cause of complaint and he thought the matter should be remedied.

Ald. McKillican said the matter could be fixed up in half a day at a few dollars' cost.

Ald. Henderson said that as soon as the Drew street drain was fixed the Blanchard street drain could be attended to.

Ald. Bragg said the drain could be filled in immediately.

A resolution was passed advising Mr. Wriglesworth that the matter would be attended to.

A petition signed by over 100 taxpayers asking that the taxation of six mills on the dollar for health purposes be extended over a period of three years was received.

Aldermen Bragg and Styles thought the request should be granted. Ald. Styles said real estate was a drug on the market and high taxation was a great mistake. The council should consider this. He moved the request be granted.

Mayor Beaven asked how the request could be granted. The question of originating a fund for the board of health, which he opposed tooth and nail, passed the legislature last winter. The statute had to be complied with and there was no power to levy a rate to extend over a period of years.

Ald. Robertson thought it a most extraordinary power to give the council to levy a rate without limit. It was a wrong action to levy the rate of six mills on the dollar. The levy should be reduced.

Mayor Beaven—The council can only levy for their term of office.

Ald. Bragg—A committee could report.

Mayor Beaven—A committee could not tell you any more.

A resolution was passed to acquaint the petitioners with the facts.

John Teague was appointed arbitrator for the city in the matter of the expropriation by the Victoria & Sidney railway of civic land bordering on Elk lake.

Ald. Belyea was granted leave to amend the hired vehicle by-law and told the council that he would introduce his by-law at the next meeting.

The council went into committee of the whole on the by-law to repeal certain other by-laws. The by-law repealed several dead-letter by-laws. It passed through committee and subsequently the third reading.

Council adjourned at 10:10.

ESQUIMALT'S FORTIFICATION.

Britain Wants a Fortified Station on the Pacific Coast.

(From the London Times)

The despatch of the three officers and 72 men of the Marine Artillery who are to carry out the work of fortifying Esquimalt, under the superintendence of Major Muirhead, is the outcome of negotiations which have long lingered between the imperial government and the government of Canada and have only this year, under the active impulsion of Sir Charles Tupper and General Herbert, been brought to a definite conclusion. The arrangement, which is not very dissimilar from that relating to the fortification of Thursday Island and King George's Sound, is that the colonial and imperial government agree to share the expenses of the fortification and the colonial government bears the whole expense of the garrison. The matter has been made the subject of a great deal of discussion, and its final settlement is a subject of cordial congratulation to both governments. The military arrangements of the Dominion of Canada differ in some important respects from those which prevail in either of the other great groups of self governing colonies. Before the confederation of Canada and the amalgamation with it of the northwestern provinces and British Columbia, the imperial government bore the burden of providing alike for defense and for the maintenance of order. The principal towns of Canada were garrisoned by imperial troops. British artillerymen manned the guns of Quebec, British redcoats had to find their way to Winnipeg to put down the first rising of Louis Riel, and at a time when communication with Vancouver had to be carried on round Cape Horn the British war office shared with the admiralty all the responsibility of defending the country and protecting the fisheries of the western coast. As many as 25,000 British troops were maintained in British North America. Year by year, since confederation, Canada has made more provision for her own requirements. Her army of 38,000 men is under the command of an imperially-appointed officer, and it is provided by the colonial law that, in the event of mobilization, it continues an imperial force, and is placed under the orders of her majesty's commander-in-chief.

The maintenance of order in the Northwest has been provided for by the creation of a local corps of mounted police, and, when there came a question of putting down the second rising of Louis Riel in 1885, the Dominion government asked for no help from home. The only English military station now in Canada is at Halifax, where there is a garrison of 1500 men. This garrison takes upon itself the defense of the very strongly fortified naval station upon the naval station at Esquimalt has hitherto been left practically to the navy to defend. It is one of the results of the development of intercolonial communication, by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that more efficient provision for the defense of Esquimalt becomes at once desirable and feasible. So long as British Columbia was isolated from the rest of the continent by a sea voyage around the Horn, Esquimalt was valuable only as a naval station for ships navigating the Pacific coast. Now it is the western outport at once of Canada and of the Empire. To hold Esquimalt is to hold the highway through the Dominion and to command all the defences of Canada in the rear. It is also to command the coaling supply of the northwestern American coast. The beds of Nanaimo, on the island of Vancouver, contain the best coal which has been found in those regions, and supply a very large part of the coal for the Western States. In addition to these considerations, the increasing commercial importance of the town of Vancouver, on the mainland, which, from being the terminus of the railway, becomes also the emporium of the maritime trade of the Northern Pacific, has rendered the question of defense of late years always more important. In the autumn of 1886 the town of Vancouver did not exist. It is now the port of shipment for Japan, China and Australia.

A successful Russian coup de main might, in the event of a European war, put the whole of this trade in Russian hands, and, though the coast must evidently depend for its main defense upon the ships of the naval station, it is only the more advisable that the naval station should be rendered practically impregnable by the resources of modern engineering and modern armament. The harbor of Esquimalt is one of the most lovely situations on a lovely coast. It holds the southwestern extremity of the Island of Vancouver, and commands the entrance to the inland sea upon which the town of Vancouver is built. The climate of British Columbia, sheltered as it is from the severity of Canadian cold by the great triple screen of the Golden, the Selkirk and the Rocky Mountains, and exposed to the mild airs of the Pacific, allows of the same luxuriant vegetation which renders the neighborhood of the Alps and Pyrenees so delightful in southern Europe. The railway connection which has been established with the Dominion has brought the colony within a little more than a fortnight's journey from London, and the advantages of its scenery and position are already operating, as might have been expected, to induce settlement in its fertile valleys. The current of the world's life can hardly be said to have taken it in its course until about ten years ago. Now the position in which it stands as the western sea gate of the empire is so full of promise that no Britons who go out there on service need fear to be left long without the companionship of other settlers fresh from home.

A Double Picture.

A double picture—a true one—taken from every-day life, is now described for the benefit of the Canadian newspaper reader. In one of Montreal's public offices a small army of clerks work constantly and vigorously. Three months ago two of these clerks, owing to dyspepsia, nervousness and overwork, were obliged to give up work. One of these young men was treated by his family physician. After four weeks of continued medicine feeding he was considered strong enough to go to the country for a time of rest. Several weeks were passed at a rural resort, but the young man was obliged to return to his home, and at present is still unfitted for duty.

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"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

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GENERAL AGENTS—THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, VICTORIA, B. C. au23-1m

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

A Report From Mr. F. W. Ward on the Possibilities of Trade.

The Daily Telegraph, Sydney, N. S. W., publishes the following report from Mr. F. W. Ward, now in this country:

Since the departure of the Miowera I have been constantly engaged in the task of trying to ascertain what are the possibilities of trade. I have addressed special meetings of the Boards of Trade in Victoria and Vancouver. In each of these cities I have spent several days, and conversed with many of the representative men on subjects concerning which they have special knowledge. Accompanied by Mr. William Brown of the C. P. R. (a brother of Mr. D. E. Brown, recently in Australia), I visited the Puget Sound cities, Seattle and Tacoma, State of Washington, and also Portland, the capital of the state of Oregon. The general result of this preliminary investigation is a conviction that the new service will open up a market for many Australian commodities in all the Pacific coast centres as far south as Portland.

In putting the case to meetings of merchants I have instanced the intercolonial trade of Australia. In spite of seven tariffs, several of which are intended to afford provincial protection to producers and manufacturers, and, what is even more significant, in spite of the similarity of the seven colonies in their natural conditions and resources, and in the characteristics and habits of their populations, an enormous exchange of commodities has been developed. So, again, notwithstanding the costliness of transport, a vast commercial exchange between the eastern and western communities of North America is in existence. Australia, I have pointed out, does an enormous trade with Great Britain, at a distance of over 12,000 miles. Here, on the Pacific coast of North America, is a large English-speaking population at only half Great Britain's distance from Australia. The two countries are so different in their natural conditions and resources as to present numerous opportunities of mutually profitable exchange. And in the Pacific ocean between them are groups of fertile islands capable of supplying both with tropical produce. Honest trade is cautious trade. It wants to see its way clearly. If the people on this coast were better acquainted with Australia and the Australians, and the Australians had equal knowledge of this coast and its population, it is certain that mercantile enterprise would, long before now, have created a large reciprocal business, and this business would possibly have influenced the politicians of the two countries when shaping fiscal policies. In so putting the case, both to audiences of Canadians and Americans (as citizens of the United States are called here), I have always evoked a sympathetic response.

British Columbians are extremely anxious to secure a larger share of the existing market in Australia for the lumber and salmon exported from this coast. In regard to lumber, a firm in Victoria, B. C., in conjunction with one in Adelaide, has recently secured the contract for the supply of the Brokenhill Proprietary Mine. The lumber of this contract is forwarded to Port Pirie by sailing ships, and thence by rail to the mine. The taking of this contract from the Puget Sound mills is a matter of much congratulation and whets the appetite for more. It is contended that the lumber of this province is on the average a better article and can be shipped cheaper than that of the Sound. I do not know whether Australian importers will support this contention. The mills of Puget Sound and those of British Columbia are situated very near each other, and to the uninitiated eye the competition must be as nearly level in natural conditions as may be imagined. But if this be so there is an opportunity for British preference. Where all other things are equal, or nearly equal, patriotic sentiment, it is held here, should decide the choice.

Both here and in the Puget Sound cities much inquiry is made as to the use of sawn shingles in the colonies. I have explained that in our cities shingle roofs are not permitted, and that outside the cities the more costly residences are roofed with slate, and the less costly ones with galvanized iron. But it seems to me that in the roofing of wooden houses the sawn shingle is much better adapted to the Australian climate than is galvanized iron. And the architectural effect is incomparably better. The domestic architecture of this coast is far superior to that of Australia, and the varied use of the sawn shingle is no inconsiderable contributor to this superiority. Nine-tenths of the residences here are wholly built of wood; an unusually large portion of them are attractive to the eye; most of them are owned by the people who inhabit them; and the terrace is generally conspicuous by its absence.

While writing about lumber, I may mention that many questions have reached me about teredo-resisting sea-piles. The teredo navalis is a terror in the salt waters on this coast. All of the native woods are food for it. The result is that the "protecting" and renewing of wharf piles is a serious tax on shipping business. Mr. Abbott, the general superintendent of this division of the C.P.R., tells me that the average life of an unprotected pile does not exceed 18 months. The cost of a pile here is about 5 cents per running foot, and of protecting it with creosote and other preparations, from 25 to 30 cents per running foot. The extreme life of a "protected" pile is ten years, but the average is considerably less. Persons connected with shipping here have heard that some of the Australian woods are teredo-proof, and otherwise durable in sea water. I have told them of the turpentine, ironbark and jarrah woods. May I suggest that you obtain for the agents of the Canadian-Australian line at Vancouver all particulars about teredo-resisting woods which are otherwise suitable for sea piles? The actual experience of resistance in Sydney harbor, the cost of piles (say 10 inches in diameter at the smaller end, and from 30 feet upwards in length—most of those used in Vancouver Harbor would exceed 40 feet) delivered here and at Seattle and Tacoma, although any other information on the subject would be gladly received here.

At Seattle a scheme has been projected for cutting a canal from the Sound waters (salt) in front of the city to Lake Washington (fresh) behind the city, with a view of taking the shipping business away from the teredo. The mere discussion of such a scheme illustrates the destructiveness of the pest. If turpentine or other Australian piles are able to withstand the teredo, and could be landed here within economic limits, that is to say, inside the cost of frequent renewals of the locally produced piles, there would be a considerable market for them on this coast.

The shipping of fresh salmon and other of the excellent fish so plentiful in these waters will be a simple business, provided that cold storage is provided in the ships, and also here, so that a supply can be frozen at the season when the catch is least costly. I am told that in the height of the salmon run the catchers (generally Indians) are willing to sell at an average (in bulk quantities) of two cents, or even less, per pound. The fish is then in prime condition, and could be at once frozen, and afterwards shipped to Australia at times and in lots to suit the market. It ought to be possible, with a developed business, to sell to the colonial consumer at a price so moderate as to place this delicious food on the tables of the great majority of the population. In that event Australia would become a very large market. I am urging the fish merchants here to aim at that result.

As to canned salmon, what I have tasted here is so far superior to the article ordinarily purchaseable in the colonies that I suspect that the isolated southern market is the receiver of a considerable proportion of inferior fish. There is salmon and salmon in these waters. British Columbians claim that only the best varieties are used in their canneries, and that in the packing their methods are much more conducive to the preservation of flavor and appearance than the methods employed on other parts of the Pacific coast. They make this statement with as much earnestness, and illustrate it with so much circumstantial detail (unnecessary to reproduce) that there is probable a great deal of truth in it. They already send some fish to Australia, but as hitherto it has been sent via San Francisco, it has generally been credited to the United States in colonial statistical documents. They claim that the can send better fish at cheaper prices than are possible elsewhere in this part of the world, and if the claim can be sustained it is to be hoped, now that direct communication between the two countries is established, that they will be able to secure a larger measure of the Australian trade.

In connection with these two lines of business, lumber and fish, a great deal is said here about fixing up a reciprocal tariff treaty between some or all of the Australian colonies and the Dominion of Canada. The board of trade at Victoria has, as I informed you last month, initiated a movement in favor of securing such a treaty. The other boards of trade in the province have supported it. At Toronto, Montreal, and other centres in the east, the idea is popular. No doubt British Columbia at present would have much to gain and practically nothing to lose by such an arrangement. It lives on its exported lumber, fish, furs and minerals. It imports from other provinces or countries most of its food supplies and manufactured goods. Free or favored entry for its lumber and fish into Australia would give it a monopoly of a trade it now shares in an inferior proportion with the United States. But I have already lived long enough here to know that the idea of reciprocity would not win so easily on the public mind in central and eastern Canada. I expect to hear numerous objections raised there. And I think I know difficulties which such a movement would encounter in Australia. So I suggest that, while they exploit their idea for whatever it is worth, they should at once do whatever can be done with the existing situation. If a stranger may hazard an opinion, based on the prevailing temper of the newspapers and the talk of intelligent men, it is likely that the Canadian tariff will be materially modified in the near future. The Liberal party, of which Mr. Laurier is the leader, has boldly declared for free trade, and the Conservative party (now in power) has got as far as a promise of tariff reform. If a similar disposition exists in some of the Australian colonies, it may be that a larger freedom of commerce between the two countries is not very far distant. I tell the people here that there is a large party in Australia which would rather have generally free than preferential trade relationships with outside countries. Many Canadians, however, are convinced that the McKinley tariff was chiefly intended to so smash Canadian commerce as to compel the alternative of annexation. They look upon it as really a weapon of political subjugation: and hence the degree of favor with which the idea of an inter-Imperial customs union in the British Empire has been received in the country.

British Columbia may be able to send other commodities to Australia, but they would be for the present unable to compare in importance with lumber and fish, which nature has endowed the province with very bounteously. What eastern Canada will be able to send I shall not learn until I go there. But I may say that the conviction is growing upon me that many of the manufactured goods of North America are more adapted to Australian wants than those of Great Britain. They have evidently been developed under the pressure of conditions nearer to those of Australia. A larger and friendlier intercourse between the two countries may have the effect of greatly increased distribution of American economies and adaptations amongst our southern communities.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Co.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING.

BRENTON REEF CUP.

London, Sept. 12.—The race for the Brenton Reef cup, won in America by Sir Richard Sutton's yacht Genesta in 1885, when the latter went to the United States to try to bring back the America cup, started to-day at 11:15. The Navahoe came over expressly to bring back this trophy, also the Cape May cup, captured by the Genesta at that time. The contestants to-day were the Navahoe and the Britannia. The course was 120 miles from the Needles around the breakwater at Cherbourg, France, and return. A stormy east wind was blowing when the yachts passed the Needles lighthouse, the Britannia being 16 minutes ahead.

ATHLETIC.

There will be a meeting of the officers and board of directors of the Pastime Club to-night at 8 o'clock at the Caledonia saloon, to complete the organization of the club. Those who wish to become members and pupils are invited to attend.

Prof. Mike Quilligan and Jack Barnard have a class of a dozen pupils in the Pastime Athletic club. Several of them promise to make very good sparrers. During the winter months considerable work will be done in the gymnasium.

FOOTBALL.

GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Association Football Club will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the James ay Athletic Association. A full attendance of members and those interested in the game is requested.

MERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The first printing press, with the stony; the printing presses of to-day print from 20 to 25 sheets an hour on one side only; the printing presses of to-day rint from 25,000 to 60,000 in the same time on both sides.

On French farms from 13 to 15 acres is the smallest territory on which a man can live without some other work. Those who have less eke out their income with job work. So soon as a laborer saves some money he buys land at about $200 per acre.

A watch in the form of a shirt stud has been made by an English artizan. Its dial is three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two other studs. By turning the upper stud you wind the watch, while by turning the lower one the hands are adjusted.

The only instrument used purely for punishment in English jails nowadays is a crank handle weighted heavily with lead and working heavily inside a box, an indicator at a slit recording the number of revolutions made—8000 to 11,000 constituting a day's work. Among the purely mechanical labor is included the working at the crank handles, too, all the meal used in the prison is ground, but in the case of the corn-grinding the prisoner may rest as often as he likes, provided he gets through his allotted task.

An inventor has devised a genuine burglar proof safe for railway trains. It is arranged for two combination locks. Just when the bold train robber darkens the doorway pistol in hand, the express messenger touches a little spring. In an instant the safe is locked on a new combination of numbers which the messenger himself does not know and could not give to save his life. The agent at the main station has that combination set down in his books, and he must hunt it out before the safe can be opened. With this device the robber, the messenger and the station agent must all be in league before an express car can be robbed.

May 29 is celebrated in many parts of Great Britain as "Royal Oak Day." It being the anniversary of the restoration of Charles Stuart to the throne in England as Charles II. The celebration is not what it formerly was, having died out entirely in the southern counties of England. The day was formerly commemorated not only as the day of "restoration," but on account of the marvellous escape of Charles, who, after the battle of Worcester, climbed into an oak tree and hid from his pursuers among its branches. On "Royal Oak" days those who celebrate wear sprigs of oak in their hats and use the leaves for various decorations.

The seeming strange suggestion is made and strongly pressed in England that the men who man the navy should be taught how to swim. Ordinary sailors are instructed and expected to qualify in swimming, but the mariners, firemen and engineers are not, and it is a fact that a large portion of the latter large body of men who serve on warships cannot swim. It is said that many more men would have been saved from the Victoria but for this fact; also that many sailors who are good swimmers were undoubtedly dragged down by the men who were not. The matter has been taken up in parliament, and it is probable that swimming will be insisted upon as a part of the training of very man serving aboard a ship.

The tallest smokestack in the United States, and perhaps, in the world, designed solely for the purpose of providing a draught for boilers, is at Fall River, Mass. It meets the requirements of the entire steam plant of the four new mills of the Fall River Iron Company. Some idea of its size can be had from the following figures, furnished by the contractor: From the top of the granite foundation the cap is 350 feet; the diameter at the base is 30 feet, at the top 21 feet; the flue is 11 feet through, and the entire structure rests on a solid granite foundation—50x30—16 feet deep. In its construction there were used 1,700,000 bricks, 2000 tons of stone, 2000 barrels of mortar, 1000 loads of sand, 1000 barrels of Portland cement, and the estimated cost is $40,000.

"Book Keepered" Out of $100,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—A voluminous transcript was filed in the United States court to-day, from the western district of Arkansas. John Gunn, of Shelby county, Tennessee, states that he is an illiterate man; that he can scarcely read and is able to write his name only by great effort, though he is worth over a million. He was in business in Helena, Arkansas, with William Black, who acted as manager, and was also president and general manager of the Brenkley car works and manufacturing company. Now he wants the court to recover about $100,000 that he alleges was "book-keepered" out of him by the said Black.

Homemade Celluloid.

The following formula makes a substance as transparent as pure glass at the same time very pliable and strong: Dissolve four to eight parts of gun cotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether, in proportion of 1 of gun cotton to 100 of the combined liquid, after which add 2 to 10 per cent. of castor oil, or any other oil unsiccative, and 4 to 10 per cent. of Canada balsam. Flow this mixture on to a glass plate, and dry in a current of air at 50 deg. The result is a leaf of hard substance as transparent as glass, and very nearly unbreakable, resisting perfectly the action of all salts, acids, and alkalies.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Mr and Mrs J Reid and family, Mr and Mrs Robson, T E Ladner, H Hughes, W P Wilson, Rev D Micherson, W Collier, A W Taylor, F V Austin, J Chown, H R Savage, D Munn, T Bennet, J Wilshad, J Fisher, C Cook.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Geo Everton, Robt War & Co, A G Smith, R Baker & Son, Orer, J H Todd & Son, C P N Co Ltd, Mrs W Burns, L Moser, J Reid, Wah Yuen, H Turvey, H Bornstein, B & K M Co, Capt Irving, P T Johnson, J Calvert.

Argyle House

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JUST RECEIVED
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One more case of imported

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5 HOOK BLUE COUTILLE, $1.25 A pair.

5 HOOK GREY COUTILLE, EXTRA, $1.50 a pair.

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5 HOOK GREY JEAN, EXTRA quality, very long, $2.50 a pair.

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Newfoundland Cod

First of this season's New Boned Cod Fish, just arrived, at 10c. per lb.

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Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf
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se8-1d JNO. IRVING, Manager.

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Best Screened Coal, - $7.00 per Ton.
Slack, - - - - - - 4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
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For Fall and Winter
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Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. R. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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NOTICE

Licensing Court.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the police court, City Hall, on Wednesday the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
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